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One Tribe in South Africa Holds Another in Slavery, Only a Few Remaining Free

Strange Case Is Reported of a People in Willing Subjugation

British Find Proof

So Negative Are the Masarwa That Trace of Them Is Difficult

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Curious sidelights on the lives of the subjugated Masarwa, a strange tribe of serfs who work, without payment, for another tribe in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, are given in an official report by Mr. E. S. B. Tagart, to Sir Herbert Stanley, High Commissioner.

The Masarwa have been rarely visited by a European, and when Mr. Tagart was planning his investigations he could find nothing on record in Bechuanaland to tell them where the Masarwa were, and such information as he was able to get was obtained from the Bamangwato masters.

The official comes across the Masarwa only by accident, or when some serious conflict forces them upon his notice. The Bamangwato, as an official very truly said, "stand between."

Not all of the Masarwa are serfs. Numbers of them lead a nomadic existence in the more remote parts of the native country, chiefly in the far west, where water is scarce and the soil poor.

Lead Primitive Lives

They live on wild fruits and roots, supplemented by honey, certain insects and reptiles. They have no knowledge of iron working, basket or pottery making or other arts, save the fashioning of their bows and arrows, generally tipped with stone or bone, and invariably treated with poison, either vegetable or animal. They carry water in ostrich eggshells, and cook their meat on stones among embers of fire which they kindle in the usual primitive manner from sparks, produced by friction.

For a sympathetic understanding of their position it is essential to appreciate that the Masarwa have come to occupy a well-defined place in the Bechuana conception of the patriarchal family group.

The head of the family accepts full responsibility for their maintenance, just as he does for that of his own children, and it is as strange to him to hear that he ought to pay them for their services as it would be for a civilized father to be told that he should pay his daughter for any domestic duties which she performed for the benefit of the household.

The salient difference, however, between the position of the Masarwa and other "children" of the family group is, of course, that the former must always remain minors and can never be freed from the paternal powers.

Back to the Old System

Khama, a famous chief of the Bamangwato, laid down a definite policy in favor of payment being made in kind to the Masarwa, but his successor, Chief Tshekedi, has departed from it and is himself the largest owner of Masarwa serfs. They work for him without payment, and from his other subjects he exacts a poll tax of 1s. 6d. yearly.

Mr. Tagart gives some details of the unhappy position of these native serfs, who have lapsed into this condition of dependence by, to a great extent, their own apathy. While the Masarwa are allowed to marry whom they please, and enjoy the right of ownership of any property then can lawfully acquire, they are defintely not free to work for anyone save their master.

A serious matter also, explains Mr. Tagart, is the recognized right of the Mongwato master to separate a child from its parents when it suits him to bring a young girl or boy in from a cattle post to work as a domestic servant at Serowe.

"The lot of the child is not said to be bad in such cases," says Mr. Tagart. "Indeed, it may be better off enjoying the amenities of such native civilization as exists at the 'capital' than when leading the harder life at the cattle posts. But if there is one human sentiment which the native has preëminently in common with more civilized human beings it is the bond between parents and offspring, and a custom which ignores this must clearly be regarded as repugnant to our ideas of natural justice."

About 4000 Pigeons Race From Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 26 (AP)—Liberated from a city park 4423 pigeons are winging their way to home lofts in the annual Chattanooga national race sponsored by the American Pigeon Racing Association. Every bird turned loose made a start for home, a flight of about 1400 miles for some of the winged racers.

Boston is the greatest distance from which pigeons are entered in this year's race. A number of states were represented, including New York, New Jersey, Florida, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi and Connecticut.

The March of the Nations will be suspended until Monday, July 10, during the absence of Rufus Steele on vacation.

Spends Millions

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DONALD H. SAWYER
Public Works Administrator

Johnson to Halt Profiteering At First Indication

Protects Business Upswing by Warning Against Wildcat Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26 — The Administration today swung into the second week of its powerful drive toward economic recovery with a sharp warning from Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, director of the national industrial recovery campaign, to would-be profiteers that "wildcat price lifting" will not be tolerated.

General indications of a gradual and sustained business improvement over the entire national front coupled with this warning from the new recovery chief that gains will be guarded against speculative price lifting produced a new feeling of confidence among those responsible for the success or failure of the Roosevelt experiments.

Last week the new agencies set up here to mold the national economy into a united power were definitely in the experimental stage and the leaders were working in an atmosphere of hope rather than confidence. Today they saw their labors already bearing fruit in reports that the country has moved upward more than four degrees of the 40 set as the Administration's goal.

Leaders to Consolidate Gains

A meeting of industrial and financial leaders, assembled here from all parts of the country to lay plans for consolidating the gains to be made under the emergency recovery program, provided an expression of this new confidence in its success. Their studies are based on the assumption that the program will pull American industry out of the depths. When that is accomplished they expect to have a program ready which will keep it permanently on an even keel.

But there are still serious problems ahead for General Johnson's administration, the solution of which will go far toward making or breaking his success. The issue will be joined between labor and industry on collective bargaining, child labor and other sources of disagreement when hearings open tomorrow on the textile industry code, first submitted under terms of the act.

The week will also indicate whether the first great experiment of the Roosevelt Administration, to get large groups of producers to cooperate, has succeeded. A drive to sign up cotton planters to a leasing plan for reduced acreage has been launched. But it will not become effective unless a sufficient number of planters sign the contracts.

Application of the collective bargaining provisions of the Recovery Act is the most threatening element

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Landlord Cancels Rent for Hundreds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26—Delinquency was turned into delight here for approximately 800 families when their landlord, Mr. William P. Devou, sent them notices of cancellation of all past due rents, late this week. This represents a gift of more than $185,000, according to officials in Mr. Devou's rental offices.

The slate was washed clean up to June 1, so that all amounts owed by every one of the tenants up to that date were expunged. For some this meant the obliteration of a three years' burden of debt, these officials said. Mr. Devou owns about 500 pieces of property, mainly tenement dwellings in the west side of this city. They house, according to Mr. Devou's estimates, nearly 5000 people, a large percentage of whom are Negroes.

This move is a climax to the many cases in which Mr. Devou permitted tenants to remain in their apartments long after their rents were overdue, according to reports. The only cases of eviction reported were instances where tenants destroyed property or were otherwise unfair in the opinion of their landlord.

Rotarians Hear World Is Ready For Renaissance

Boston Greets Delegates of Many Nations at Annual Convention

A broader understanding of the trade recession as a "renaissance" leading to constructive changes in the social and economic order of the world was emphasized here today at the opening of the twenty-fourth annual convention of Rotary International.

Approximately 10,000 members, representative business and professional men from many nations, heard the message of Mr. Paul P. Harris of Chicago, founder of Rotary, interpreting conditions throughout the world today as the impelling force through which human existence "is being cast in new molds."

The convention opened its five-day program with Mr. Robert E. Heun of Richmond, Ind., chairman of the convention committee, giving the call to order. Brief addresses of welcome were voiced by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mr. Joseph McGrath, Acting Mayor of Boston; Mr. Henry P. Porter, president of the Rotary Club of Boston, and Mr. Ernest W. Dunbar, governor of the Thirty-first Rotary District.

"Why We Are Here"

Mr. Fang F. Sec of Shanghai, China, delivered the formal response. Mr. Clinton P. Anderson of Albuquerque, N. M., president of Rotary International, gave his report. Mr. Wilfrid Andrews, Rotary director, of Sittingbourne, Eng., spoke on "Why We are Here."

In his message before the first plenary session, the president-emeritus termed the year 1933 as "one of transcendent interest." He cited the meekness with which men listen to the announcement of new and strange doctrines which are changing "our habits of thought," and leaving mankind "disgusted at the undependability of the economic and social structure."

"Events of vast importance are taking place," Mr. Harris declared. "There is a hush of expectancy in the air." He said that humans are worshipful, especially of material things. He indicated that fact to have been the underlying cause of the depression—but now sees the renaissance which is changing men's concept of real substance, away from material things.

"The possession of things has been our passion and at the same time our badge of distinction, raising us above the level of common men," Rotary's founder continued. "We have devoted ourselves to business, not so much because we loved it as because of what it brought us—things. We permitted business to obscure life. Searchers for the cause have discovered the fact that the greatest sufferers were those possessed of many things, hence the conclusion that the god of things is a false god and not worthy of the worship of men.

Ready for New Standards

"The fact that increasing numbers now realize that the craze for things is more likely to lead to chaos than to peace has prepared our minds for the acceptance of something new. Men are not being forced into the present attitude through class warfare—on the contrary, they have come to their conclusion through the conviction that the old order has utterly failed, and that to continue it would be silly. According to the new theory, business was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Bulgaria Keeps Military Watch Over Hoodlums

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 26 (AP)—Strict military surveillance of suspected hoodlums continued today as an aftermath of a period of martial law invoked to rid Bulgaria of Macedonian gunmen.

So thorough was the military action taken yesterday that even diplomats were compelled to stay off the streets, tourists were practically prisoners in their hotels, and all traffic ceased for several hours.

All buildings were searched for weapons and suspected assassins. Nearly 120 persons not possessing identification papers were detained. Many weapons, including 600 pistols and 200 rifles, were confiscated.

Similar raids were conducted throughout Bulgaria as a sequel to a new parliamentary measure providing the extreme penalty for political assassinations ordered by any organization.

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Things Present

Some information of interest to every home owner is given in the editorial "Stabilizing Home Ownership."

An American who has been technical director of a large industry in Russia gives his reasons why the United States should recognize the U. S. S. R. Letters to the Monitor.

Refresh your knowledge of birds by reading "Bird's Feathers" on the Children's page.

The story of "Rock of Ages" is related in today's Hymnal Notes on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and a new puzzle on the Daily Features page.

Imposing Addition to Boston's Sky Line

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAIN ENTRANCE TO NEW BUILDING OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Many News and Composing Room Workers of the Monitor Passed These Stately Columns Today on Way to Their Commodious and Finely Equipped Quarters in Section B, at Right of Section A Shown in View

Monitor's News and Composing Rooms Moved

Quick Shift Made to New Publishing House by Staff of Workers

The news room and composing room of The Christian Science Monitor have moved into the new Christian Science Publishing House and are in operation there for the first time today.

Workmen have been busy since early Saturday afternoon moving office equipment for the news room, instruments for the telegraph and stock ticker rooms and a maze of machinery for the composing room.

The copy readers' desk in the news room was the first piece of equipment to be moved in that department. A portion of this U-shaped desk had to be altered to permit installation of the special pneumatic delivery tube through which edited copy will be sent directly to the copy cutter's desk in the composing room adjoining.

Between the copy desk and the telegraph room are located the desks of the foreign and United States news editors and their respective assistants, while on the other side of the copy desk are the city editor and his staff of reporters. In addition, the sports department is located in the news room.

High Ceilings Extend Daylight

On either side of the room, facing on Norway and on Clearway Streets, are the offices of the editors of feature pages of the Monitor as well as the general news editor and editorial writers. The offices are separated by metal and glass partitions, of a total height of six feet. This leaves a space of about nine feet between the top of the office partitions and the acoustically treated ceiling of the room and enables workers in the center of the room to benefit from the light coming through the windows on both sides of the news room. A separate office adjoining the news room is used by the Executive Editor.

The entire floor is covered with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Scaling Down of Internal Debts Linked to Recovery of Trade

Spokesmen for Britain, the United States and India Agree on Main Points—Couzens Reassures Conference on Control of American Inflation

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, In the World Economic Conference's most forceful debate to date three of the world's leading financial authorities, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking for Britain, Sir Henry Strakosch for India and Senator James Cousens for the United States, got down to brass tacks and agreed that price raising, scaling down of internal debt burdens, and increased purchasing power are three interrelated factors vitally needed to restore prosperity.

Differences of emphasis alone separated the speakers. Senator Couzens, however, went far ahead of the others in insisting that increased purchasing power holds the master key to padlocks of depression. Further he declared with much force that monetary means alone are insufficient to raise prices. He thus gave reassurance to those who feared that currency inflation would place the United States upon the slippery slope which led to sufferings in Germany and France and so many other continental nations.

Senator Couzens' implementation of price raising therefore becomes one of the conference's outstanding declarations. Referring to price raising by monetary means alone he stated: "I do not believe prices could or should be raised sufficiently to bring about that equilibrium with the structure of indebtedness now existing. Prices must be raised, but at the same time the burden of debt must be lightened. We must attack both problems simultaneously to achieve success."

Increased Purchasing Power

The American Senator's second appeal was for deliberate measures to increase purchasing power. He declared enterprise must receive the lead from the Government through public works.

And in a statement which is an open invitation to all countries who Senator Couzens said: "M yGovernment by example is proving its convictions by undertaking the largest program of public works ever un-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Hoarders of Gold To Have Names Put Up for All to See

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26—With more than $23,000,000 in gold drawn out of hoard—as a result of the Government's campaign, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, said today that he would resort to publication of the names of recalcitrant citizens before beginning actual prosecution.

The Attorney General insisted that the department intends to prosecuted offenders who will not comply with the Government's request that they return their gold, but said proceedings will not begin until all data on the offenders has been assembled and checked. Out of approximately 15,000 persons on its lists, Department of Justice agents have interviewed 4013. Only 185 persons have refused to return gold or gold certificates when requested by Bureau of Investigation agents.

Latest figures follow: progress in the campaign: number of subjects interviewed, 4013; number of persons returning gold or gold certificates on request of bureau agents, 234; total amount returned by said persons, $714,141.50; number of persons refusing to return gold or gold certificates on request of bureau agents, 185; amount of gold or gold certificates allegedly in their possession, $1,141,819; number of persons claiming to have returned gold or gold certificates prior to request of bureau agents, 3594; amount claimed to have been returned, $23,207,790.13.

Men, Animals and Birds Take to Hills As Summer Heat Pays Visit to India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India — Migratory movements of men, animals and birds to the mountains stir India with the arrival of the hot season in May. The burning sun necessitates general adjustments in the mode of living until October.

The first creatures to react to the great heat are the birds. In flocks they wend their way across the heavens in northward flight with the mountains which form the northern border of India as their destination. The next to move are wild animals of the deer class. With them move tigers and leopards.

Countless herds and flocks, in charge of seminomadic herdsmen and shepherds simultaneously begin a slow movement from grazing grounds in the plains to the Himalayan Mountains, their movements being timed so as to bring them to the passes into the hills as soon as the melting snows leave the passes negotiable and the pastures beyond them ready for use.

Masses of the Indian people cannot speed away to the mountains. They laze through the midday hours and lessen their activities to a large extent. In the torrid plains of Upper India, the better houses have tye-khanas, which are cellars or underground apartments, specially provided as refuges from the heat.

But all who can, migrate to the Hills. The old Mogul Emperors, who reigned in Northern India before the establishment of the British Raj (rule), used annually to retire into beautiful Kashmir, in the western Himalayas. They spent weeks upon the journey. Kashmir still is the summer resort of great numbers of people in non-official capacity.

The Government of India moves from Delhi, its winter capital, to Simla. This lies in the Himalayan lower hills, 120 miles by direct road from Delhi. The region of perpetual snow stretches in a shining white band within a few tens of miles across its northern front. Its temperature is moderate throughout the summer. Its height is 7000 feet above sea level.

Here the Viceroy and Governor-General now holds his court and presides over his Government. And all the Provincial (or State) Governments likewise have fled to cool heights somewhere in their own territories—for hills there are in all parts of India.

Ford Named Desired Detroit Bank Victim

DETROIT, June 26 (AP)—Mr. Herbert R. Wilkin, Detroit banker, today told the one-man grand jury investigating the closing of two national banks here that "the sole reason for the closing of the banks, was, in my opinion, to 'get' Henry Ford."

Mr. Wilkin, former executive vice-president of the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., holding company for a number of banks, declared he was of the opinion that "Wall Street believed it had a chance, by tying up Ford's deposits in the banks, to so deplete his working capital that he must deal with them or go broke." Mr. Ford, he said, had more than $65,000,000 on deposit in Detroit banks at that time.

Just before he made the statement regarding Mr. Ford, Mr. Wilkin had startled the open Grand Jury session by declaring more than $4,000,000 had been cleared through the Detroit Clearing House between the time of the actual declaration of the state banking holiday, Tuesday, Feb. 14, and the following Thursday. Withdrawals, he said, were made on behalf of Mrs. James Couzens, wife of the Michigan Senator, and the Second National Bank of Houston, Texas.

Germany Extends Political Control In Church Move

Also Rewards Old Guard Hitlerites in Filling State Positions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 26—Significant steps have been taken during the week-end in three directions.

The entire administration of the Evangelical Church in Germany has been "harmonized" with the organized state.

The breaking up of the German Social Democratic Party and the Bavarian People's Party has been completed.

It has also been authoritatively indicated that a privileged position will for the future be given the "old guard" of the now completely dominant National Socialists.

Action regarding the Evangelical Church has been through the agency of the Prussian Government in whose jurisdiction the majority of German members of this denomination are located. The Prussian Government has appointed Herr August Jaeger, distinguished district court judge, to remove friction caused by the Evangelical Church Association's differences with Dr. Ludwig Müller, the Reich Chancellor's trustee. This friction has arisen over the question of filling the newly constituted post of national bishop.

Provincial Boards Dissolved

Herr Jaeger's first action has been to dissolve the 13 provincial Evangelical Church organizations which among them control the church. He has replaced each of these bodies by a state commissioner who will now be in executive control. Acting in collaboratoon with Dr. Müller he has also restaffed the central church organization for propaganda, thereby removing what has hitherto been a major source of friction.

Dr. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, who was elected as national bishop, resigned, the executive administration of the entire Evangelical Church consequently passing into state hands. Dr. Müller continues to be the Reich Chancellor's ecclesiastical trustee, but there is to be no interference where theological questions are concerned.

The net result is definitely to put an end to all challenge of authority of the state in the administration of the entire Evangelical Church, including its "Lutheran," "Reformed" and "United" branches.

In the matter of political parties, arrests continued yesterday and today, alike of German Social Democrats and members of the Bavarian Peoples' Party.

Complete Unification Planned

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, speaking at Spandau last night, made two important points in this connection. One is that the process of unifying all political parties with the National Socialists is to be carried to eventual completion.

The other is that when the question arises between the original and more recently joined members of the National Socialist Party, as, for example, in deciding priority in which work is to be apportioned among the unemployed, preference will be given as in Italy to those who have been longest in support of the Government.

Dr. Goebbel's statement affects the position of Herr Alfred Hugenberg as the latter at present is at the same time a member of the government and leader of the German Nationalist Party whose ultimate absorption is indicated.

Racketeering Faces Guns Of Aroused Public

Nation-Wide Movement Is Organizing to Press Issue to a Finish

Apathy Disappears

Removal of Political Corruption and Fear First Move in Campaign

Following is the first of a series of articles, to appear at intervals in The Christian Science Monitor, based on reports of the widespread activities of the racketeer—and the cure.

By RALPH W. CESSNA
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For long enough has America endured the tribute-levying racketeer and the gangster guns. In the midst of history-making efforts to assure peace within the world the people of the United States are showing a new determination to achieve peace within the nation.

Public sentiment, aroused by a realization of the audacity and magnitude of the racketeer's operations, is the compelling force behind a concerted campaign destined to rid the nation of a menace greater than that of international conflict.

Sustained drives against the racketeering gangster, or "hoodlum" as he is being more appropriately called, have been launched, independently but almost simultaneously, in most of the nation's larger cities, while in Washington federal agencies have instituted determined action to help solve this national problem.

Not Inevitable

In New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston, Seattle, Detroit, San Francisco, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and other metropolitan centers, the people have been convinced that racketeer rule is not inevitable, that criminal dominance is not a necessary evil, that racketeers and criminals in general do not constitute a powerful and impregnable force, and they are going to do something about it.

National indignation over crime conditions has been translated directly into immediate action within the localities most severely affected, but the focusing point is found at the capital, in the Senate Commerce Committee inquiry into the racket problem, indications of administrative action "to protect" the newly legalized trade associations, and action by the Justice Department to subdue these outlaws.

Spurred on by citizen groups, and in some cases actually carried out by these groups, the local campaigns seek extermination of the "public nuisances," not exclusively through a cleaning up of politics or an improvement in police, judicial, and prosecuting efficiency, but also by putting interest, cooperation, and confidence in the place of public apathy and fear.

In the admonition of a speaker at a recent meeting of the Crusaders in New York, that "you cannot suppress racketeering by the use of police clubs and pistols," is seen mounting recognition of the need for a different method of attack.

Mr. Alexander G. Jamie, head of the Secret Six, Chicago crime fighting organization, goes so far as to say that "the only permanent solution is some change in thought that will remove the inordinate greed from the motives of leading business men."

More Direct Measures

In the meantime, however, more direct measures are still found necessary. Police vigilance continues and ever-increasing effort is expended in apprehending, prosecuting and punishing criminals. But more and more emphasis is being placed on the vital part played in this drama of justice by the people themselves.

It is charged, for example, by such authorities as the New York State Crime Commission, that crime costs the nation as much as $18,000,000,000 a year, and that this amount is divided, not alone among those who experience the first direct losses, but among all consumers, and all taxpayers. Everyone at some time, in some way, it is seen, must pay his bit toward the support of the outlaw, even though the criminal acts

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The Racketeer

THE racketeer is a "strong-arm" confidence man. He is the violent and subtle trickster of the larceny field. He is an extortioner, but he steals by making his victim "give" him the money.

His profession is practiced in hundreds of ways and affects every activity from the selling of stock to the milking of cows.

He exacts fees, donations, membership dues, settlements, and other forms of what he attempts to make appear legitimate remuneration, by advising of dire consequences in case of refusal.

Sometimes he "promises protection" for money. If the tribute is not paid the lack of protection is immediately emphasized by a bomb, or a blast from a sawed-off shotgun, or a dash of acid.

He thrives on fear. In fact, he could not exist were it not for fear.

Peace Strategy Based on Reason, Dr. Purdy States

Policies to Aid Peace Discussed at Relations Institute

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Mass., June 26—The peace movement has adopted the strategy of an appeal to reason and this strategy gives positive emphasis upon education, coöperation and world organization rather than upon exhortation, Dr. Alexander C. Purdy of Hartford Theological Seminary, told the second annual New England Institute of International Relations here today.

"This is a significant shift in emphasis," he declared. "Does it mean that the ethical and religious approach is out of date? The answer is to be found in the methods used to enlist the peoples of modern states in support of wars. These are invariably appeals to emotion, to justice, to spiritual values. Whatever the ultimate causes of war, no modern nation can be persuaded to support war unless its purposes can be rationalized ethically and spiritually. Conversely, war cannot be abolished by facts and methods alone. There must also be adequate motivation ethically and spiritually."

The modern crusade against war, the speaker pointed out, is mainly based not on its abstract "wrongness" nor upon religious grounds, but upon the folly and futility of war in the modern world. The relation between individual morality and the morality of groups, especially of nations, should be stressed, he said. Opposing groups within nations as well as nations themselves have never accepted the moral standards admittedly operative as between individuals within a group or nation, Dr. Purdy asserted, pointing out that this is the ethical aspect of nationalism which churches and peace workers generally have never faced in any serious fashion.

"The solution seems," he asserted, "to lie in the establishment of a world community, in a sense of world brotherhood, in the abolition of nationalism. But world citizenship is a tenuous and unreal abstraction not calculated to arouse the passionate devotion of masses of men. There is another way known to the spiritual leaders of mankind since the dawn of history. It is not so much dependent upon breadth of knowledge and range of contacts as upon depth and reality of the interior life.

"We must ultimately risk the cause of peace or war upon the nature of reality and men's apprehension of reality. Accordingly, the fundamental ground of our opposition to war must be religious and ethical, if there is to be any enduring basis for a new international order."

Mr. Devere Allen, editor of The World Tomorrow, speaking on "The Place of Pacifism in a Changing World," said that for pacifists to seek separation, to live passively in the face of world-stirring conflicts for justice, until they are forced to a decision by events, would be "suicidal for all that they hold dear."

"They will have to decide at once," he continued, "where their cause lies, build up tactics of pacifist, nonviolent attack, and join wholeheartedly in the world movement to emancipate the people from the shackles of a sinister, destructive, war-breeding imperialistic economic system." He said that the world is characterized by "an all-pervasive breakdown of what we have called, rather glibly, democracy. Parliamentary institutions," he said, "have survived only when they have modified themselves drastically toward their inherent antithesis."

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Public Aroused Against Racketeers

(Continued from Page 1)

are far removed physically and economically.

Aside from affecting everyone's pocketbook, crime reaps its harvest of innocent victims. A man walking past a clothing truck in New York recently was injured so that amputation of his leg was necessary, when a bomb, which had been tossed into the truck from a passing automobile, was snatched out and thrown to the sidewalk by the driver.

Probably more impressive was the killing of several children in New York some time ago by bullets meant for some rowdy "put on the spot."

Asked to Report

Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, in launching a state-wide drive against gangsters, appealed directly to the people for an appreciation of the importance of public coöperation in such an endeavor. The assistance of every citizen is vitally necessary to the success of any move against crime, he said. Although addressed to residents of Massachusetts, his remarks may be heeded profitably by everyone.

As if to indicate a little more specifically how the man on the street can help, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, announces a plan whereby every citizen is asked to report to the police immediately if they see stolen cars, the numbers of which will be advertised regularly in the newspapers.

Chicago, having found that blazing guns tend only to eliminate a few gunmen whose places seem to be taken immediately by more gunmen, and an occasional policeman, several agencies there are delving more deeply into the problem in an attempt to get at what they feel to be the real causes, "political corruption and public apathy."

"Organized crime," Judge J. P. McGoorty, chief justice of the Criminal Court of Cook County (Chicago), declared recently, "exists only through privilege. It can only flourish when protected by public authorities."

And, it is apparent, this political degeneration could not possibly exist except for the extension of public indifference to the selection of candidates for public office. The Chicago Bar Association, which usually has been content to make known its preference for judicial positions, prior to a recent election campaigned strenuously for a group of approved contestants. That it failed to defeat those it considered unqualified only serves as proof that still greater effort in this direction is necessary.

New York and Boston have seen the workings of fear, and recognizing it as a vital determining factor in the fruitful administration of justice, are seeking means to cope with it. Witnesses in racketeer cases in New York have refused to testify against defendants after receiving threats from the underworld, and in Boston nearly 300 veniremen were called before 12 would accept the responsibility of hearing a gang murder case.

Apathy or Fear

Whether their reluctance was due to apathy or fear, a recognition by these citizens of their obligations to the rest of society, and a realization of the actual security available, would obviate this vexing problem.

Four New York University professors declared in the New York Herald Tribune some time ago that "the majority of citizens in our large cities would rather pay the cost of racketeering than make the effort to remove it."

Although this "alibi" might apply in Boston, and in other isolated instances, it can no longer be widely used, for apparently America is tired of "paying for it."

Honest but lax authorities, with their ears never far from the ground, have heard the rumblings of dissatisfaction and are beginning to act. Where dishonest authorities are loath to endanger their lucrative positions by embarrassing inquiries, the people have taken things into their own hands. Private investigations, grand jury inquiries, police drives, business men's association studies, and coöperative campaigns against vice, corruption and crime in general are sprouting on every side.

Whether or not there has been an increase, a decrease, or no change at all in the amount and violence of crime, there has been a change in the types of crime and there is an unmistakable change in the public attitude. Whatever the stimulus, America is aroused to the necessity of correcting conditions, such as they are.

Removal of Causes

Full effectiveness of this movement, however, is not assured merely by recognition of the problem and a demand for action. Effort must be directed toward a removal of contributory causes—economic conditions generally must be improved, slums must be cleared, educational facilities must be extended rather than curtailed, the placing of worthy candidates in public offices must be regarded by the voter as not only his duty but his responsibility, and the people themselves must give more direct aid to all public servants. With the uncovering and removal, however, of the fundamental causes of crime—and the crime problem is essentially one of individual morals—the by-products of crime would automatically be eliminated.

Greed, which actuates, and violence, which marks, the work of the racketeer, inevitably bring their own destruction. But as long as the criminal, by his observation of the processes of material law, and of the apparent advantages in the possession of money and material good, is led to believe that he gains something by stealing, law-abiding people will find it necessary to curb his activities.

When, however, the criminal realizes that he gains nothing by stealing, and finds real advantages in constructive work—in helping his fellow-men and himself—crime will disappear. The motive will be gone.

The natural desire of mankind to live in harmony explains and assures the ultimate success of the present rise against greed and violence, as personified by this modern form of evil, the racketeer.

Discusses Pacifism At Wellesley Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Bachrach

DEVERE ALLEN

Gunmen Beat Woman And Fire on Motorists

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 26 (AP)—Two desperados who wounded an officer with a sub-machine gun at Alma Friday evening, appeared at a farm house in the Clark Mountains near Winslow Saturday, beat Mrs. John Rogers with a chain when she refused to give them the keys to her motorcar and fled.

Posses searched through the underbrush Saturday evening in the vicinity of the Rogers home. Guards were posted on near by roads and it was believed the gunmen were hemmed in.

The gunmen's trail of violence began Friday at Fayetteville where they robbed a store. At Alma their speeding car crashed into another machine. H. D. Humphrey, Alma marshal, was shot as he and a deputy stopped at the wreckage.

Continuing in the deputy's car, the gunmen fired at other motorists, stole the motorcar of a couple near Van Buren, Ark., and fled to the top of Mt. Vista, from there they were trailed to the Rogers home.

Jobless City Folk In England to Visit Countryside Hostel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM—A scheme to enable jobless city dwellers to see the beauty of the English countryside this summer is being effected by the Midland Regional Group of the Youth Hostels' Association, in coöperation with Birmingham social workers.

Some 30 members of the club for unemployed at the Society of Friends' Occupation Center, Kingstanding, Birmingham, spent a week in June at Kilkewydd. This is one of the more distant of Birmingham's Youth Hostels—a large old mill near the foot of Long Mountain in Montgomeryshire. Transport from Birmingham to Kilkewydd was provided for the men; they were asked to pay only sixpence each for the week's accommodation in the hostel and 3s. toward the cost of their food.

Arrangements were made with the Labor Exchange for their unemployment pay to be continued during their absence from home on condition that they return immediately if work was found for them; the balance of the pay was needed for their families to live on during their week's absence.

Six or seven members of the Youth Hostels' Association, most of them students from Cardiff and Swansea University Colleges, volunteered to accompany them—paying full Youth Hostel fees and providing their own food—and to share with them the household chores, as well as sing-songs, rambles and sports.

It is intended that this should be the beginning of a widespread movement to give factory workers of the industrial Midlands, during unemployment, a taste of the country life of which many of them know so little.

Old Hancock Bible Acquired by Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 — A Bible, printed in this city in 1782, believed here to be the first English edition to be brought out in this country, has been acquired by the Cumberland County Historical Society of New Jersey, near here, after having been in the possession of the Hancock family for a century and a half.

A small, thick volume, 6 inches long, 6¾ inches wide and 2½ inches thick, the Bible is bound in calf and is still in an excellent state of preservation. Family records of the Hancocks and notations of events add to the historical interest. It is inscribed:

"HOLY BIBLE, Philadelphia. Printed and Sold by R. Aitkin, at Pope's Head, 3 Doors Above The Coffee House, in Market Street. 1872."

Luther Says Trip Home Is 'Not for Vacation'

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States, sailed early yesterday in the Bremen for Germany.

His presence at the dock was a surprise to newspaper men who, recognizing him, asked him the reason for his unannounced departure. The Ambassador replied only that his call to Germany was "not for a vacation," but that he would go back to Washington "within a month." Regarding German-American accord, he said: "I hope the friendly relations between Germany and the United States will continue to improve week by week."

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President of World-Wide Organization Meeting in Boston Under Banner of Helpful Service

War Denounced As Un-Christian At Duke Institute

Plans for 1934 Conference Outlined as Sessions Terminate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 26—"You could not get up a war in a Christian World," Dean Elbert Russell, of Duke University, declared in an address that featured the closing session of the Institute of International Relations.

"Christianity recognizes the obligation of helping one's neighbor whenever possible. War certainly is not doing unto your neighbor as you would be done by.

So successful and marked by such intense interests was this, the first institute which lasted from June 12 to 24, that it was decided to hold another next year, according to an announcement made by Dean Russell, following the conclusion of this year's program. Featuring an impressive list of speakers, the institute not only has an initial registration of 91 persons for the full course, but was partially attended by more than half of the 225 ministers attending the simultaneously conducted North Carolina Pastors' School. In addition, hundreds of others attended the public evening lectures and addresses.

Though discussing all phases of international life, its economic and social aspects, the institute devoted considerable time to the problem of war and peace, and the various speakers in a stimulating way presented a variety of viewpoints on the subject. On several occasions joint evening assemblies were held by the institute and the pastors.

Monitor Removes To New Building

(Continued from Page 1)

Stedman rubber matting over the wood floor. This is laid in sections as tiling would be laid, and the design is known as "Paisley" with sections of black.

Between the news room and the telegraph room is a vestibule containing six telephone booths for the use of members of the staff. Linesmen have been installing telephones in the news and composing rooms for about a week. Approximately 50 will be required in these departments.

In the telegraph room, two new simplex Western Union and Postal automatic tape machines have been installed. A new Morse table contains two Western Union and two Postal positions. All are controlled from a central telegraph switch board. There are also leased wires connecting with Monitor News Bureaus in New York, Chicago and Washington and with the Press Wireless station at Little Neck, Long Island, N. Y. The new Associated Press stock quotation machines are in operation also. The usual stock ticker machines are in use in the ticker room located on the corridor between the news and composing rooms.

The composing room contains a considerable amount of new equipment. Its make-up tables and type cabinets have been built on a "clear view" idea, with no obstructions above the working surfaces. A specially constructed chute conveys the page matrixes from the roller to the stereotype department directly beneath. The Monitor proof readers' room is adjacent to the composing room.

The stereotype department has been moved over completely for more than a week and the mailing department for about two weeks, so that all issues of the Monitor and the periodicals are now being sent out from the new building. The Monitor newsboys are occupying their new quarters, just off of the mailing room on the Clearway Street side of the building.

One of the Monitor presses has been in use in the new building since May 25. A second press has been dismantled in the former press room and its parts carried through the tunnel into the new location. This press now is about 70 per cent assembled. As soon as this is running, all printing of the Monitor will be done in the new building and workmen will begin to dismantle the third press and move it to its new home.

Rotarians Told Of Renaissance

(Continued from Page 1)

created for man and man was not created for business.

"The pursuit of beauty will have its part in this new life. Emerson said that beauty is a necessity; it is that; one cannot live in the slums of a great city, he may exist there. There will be no slums in the cities which our children will build.

"The friendships of men of many countries made me more than a millionaire. My stock has always paid rich dividends; it has always been above par. Life is more than steels, motors and rails, more than business. Business is a means to an end, not an end.

"What have these thoughts to do with Rotary? They have everything to do with Rotary. This new life which men are looking forward to and talking about is the Rotary life which we have summarized in the expression, 'Service above self.'"

League Rules Leticia

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 26 (AP)—A League of Nations arbitration committee was in charge today of the Leticia area over which Colombia and Peru have disputed since last September.

Lancashire Urged To Buy Its Cotton Of British India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Means of building up a larger volume of reciprocal trade between India and Great Britain are being sought. Cotton interests here are endeavoring to stimulate a greater use of Indian cotton by Lancashire spinners.

The Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee, which was set up by the British Board of Trade as a result of a clause in the Anglo-Indian Agreement at the Ottawa Conference, is investigating what is required to make Indian cotton more popular in Lancashire. Several small bales of types of Indian cotton have been thoroughly tested.

In a recent statement to the press Sir Richard Jackson, chairman of the Singapore Cotton Growing Corporation, said they had been able to spin up to 44's twist and up to 60's weft from the Indian cotton submitted. Forty samples of cloth had been woven in styles which they believed would appeal to a variety of markets. The samples included several standard cloths. If these cloths met with a good demand it would at once be followed by a substantial increase in the amount of Indian cotton used in Lancashire.

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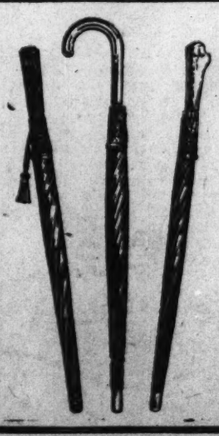

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Roosevelt Urges 'Ad' Federation To Aid Recovery

National Convention Begins With Pleas for General Coöperation

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 26—President Roosevelt, by message, and Mr. Edgar Koback of New York City, president of the Advertising Federation of America, by speech, told 1000 men and women of the advertising business here today that their coöperation is needed in the recovery program.

President Roosevelt's message and Mr. Koback's keynote speech came at the opening of the annual convention of the Advertising Federation which has brought to Grand Rapids leading exponents of an industry through which it is estimated $1,000,000,000 goes annually for advertising of all kinds, newspaper and magazine, billboards, radio, and direct-by-mail letters.

To them President Roosevelt said in his message: "I hope the high standards which have made good advertising an economic and social force of vital importance to us all will be continued. Your coöperation will be valuable to the restoration of improved levels nd flow of trade. It also will help business and industry to return to better times. By doing these things you will be serving your country and government."

Mr. Koback told his colleagues that business cannot improve as it should without better distribution methods and better advertising, that as advertising men and women they carry a tremendous responsibility in the recovery program, and that to lead in it as they must it is necessary "to get away from small irritants and narrow selfish views."

"We hear much about the cost of advertising," Mr. Koback continued. "In fact, we hear too much about the cost and not enough about how to get the most out of the money we spend for advertising. The buyer is in the saddle and should be there. But he must be capable both as buyer and as expert in the written or spoken word. If prices are out of line, and some are, then don't buy. But don't use sweeping statements that all costs are out of line. Let us spend more time on the study of the effectiveness of copy and media, on art and on market studies. Let us continue to study costs, but to do it in a broader way. The real challenge in advertising is in how to advertise."

Declaring that advertising men and women must accept the challenge and lead the way to recovery, Mr. Koback stated: "Organized advertising, through the leadership of the Advertising Federation of America, must strive to raise standards, to gain and hold acceptance of the fact that advertising is an important motivating force in the return of better business days. Advertising is not turned out on machines. It is done by men and women who are mentally equipped to create ideas that help to sell goods. Advertising has proven itself. It is a necessary tool of business. Advertising is not on trial. It is the men and women engaged in advertising who are on trial."

Business executives are taking a more prominent part than before in the deliberations of the convention addressing four special conferences on problems of sales executives, retail advertisers, marketing research, and furniture advertisers, and appearing before group meetings of seven national advertising and merchandising organizations, the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Promotion and Research Managers' Association, Direct Mail Advertising Association, Public Utilities Advertising Association, National Association of Broadcasters, American Community Advertising Association and Outdoor Advertising Association of America.

Art Notes

Narthex in Appleton Chapel

A young sculptor and designer of Boston has just completed decorating the Narthex of the New Chapel, Harvard University. The vestibule has been dedicated to Harvard heroes of the war. Mr. Joseph Coletti was commissioned with the entire project so that the memorial is presented as a unit of design which includes sculpture, decoration, architecture, and some details in color. Such a commission is the ambition of every craftsman who is destined in modern times to do work piecemeal. In this larger context, he is permitted an extension of his ideas, and application to a wider and more ample scope. Here there is an opportunity to enhance one motive with another, to adapt the proper contrasts, frames, accents.

The style of the chapel is an adaptation of classical idiom, column and beam, pediment, triglyph, barrel vault. White predominates in the interior, and there prevails the simplicity, the austerity, the tranquillity which we have come to associate with the classical forms. The Narthex is walled not with white, but with Travertine marble, the pitted surface and grained pale brown tones of which lend it agreeably to architectural interiors. The texture is pleasantly varied, and there is a liveliness which is wanting in the cold white of the chapel proper.

Mr. Coletti has carved in relief over the doors two symbolical figures, both female, one representing Columbia, holding shield and sword, and wearing helmet and military robe; the other, Alma Mater, clad in academic robes and holding the torch of knowledge. Both figures are designed and carved with their architectural surroundings carefully considered; the lines of contour are firm and prominent, the folds, the details, the coiffures are conventionalized. They are very well adapted to their environment. The sculptor carved them directly on the wall in the original material of Champville marble.

A large tablet has the names of those commemorated inscribed in gilded letters. Other motives are symbols set in the floor and in the ceiling. Eight elaborately ornamented candelabra provide the illumination.

Mr. Coletti has exhibited great skill in coördination. All the designs bear their symbolism unoppressively. He has picked up the thread of design consistently and it appears at proper intervals to relieve the plainness.

We sometimes wish that our young sculptors, once they have been intrusted with such generous equipment for a project, could work with less strict requirements as to the nature of allegory. Plastic ideas richly expressed can be far more stirring than the literal shaping of readable symbols. We wonder whether the young workman, and this he is when working directly in the stone, does not long to discard archæological dictation and start evolving fresh transcripts of feeling.

D. A.

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Events Tonight

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, auspices American Friends Service Committee, Wellesley College: Lecture by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman, executive council, California Institute of Technology, on "Science and Internationalism," Alumnæ Hall, 8.

Rotary International Convention, Mechanics Building: International Fellowship evening, Mechanics Building, 8.

Meeting, auspices Haravard Musical Association, talk by Dr. Henry K. Hadley on "Newly Formed Association for American Composers and Conductors, 47A Chestnut Street, Boston, 8:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Metropolitan — "Jennie Gerhardt," 1:50, 5:45, 7:30, 10:20.

Events Tomorrow

Rotary International Convention: Club Song Leaders' Breakfast assembly, Hotel Statler, 7:30; second plenary session, addresses by Mr. Joseph W. Jackson, Mr. J. Murray Hill and Mr. John Nelson, Mechanics Building, 9:15; North Shore automobile drive for ladies, 1; group assemblies under general theme, "Individual Rotary Club Under Survey," various Boston hotels, 2:15; second session, Latin-American Assembly, Hotel Statler, 2:15.

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College; lectures by Prof. Harry D. Gideonse of University of Chicago, 8:30; Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, lecturer, New School for Social Research, New York City, 9:25; Miss Rachel Davis DuBois, author, series of assembly programs on world-mindedness, 10:15; Dr. Alexander C. Purdy, Hartford Theological Seminary, 10:35; Mr. Devere Allen, editor, the World Tomorrow, 11:30; Mr. Raymond Leslie Buel, research director, Foreign Policy Association, New York, 2.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.

Children's Museum of Boston: June 27 through July 3, museum games, puzzles and general reading activities, all day.

Garden openings, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children: Westwood gardens of Mrs. Lindsey Loring, Mrs. Frederick S. Converse, Mrs. George R. Fearing and Mrs. George R. Fearing Jr., Foxhill Street, 2 to 6.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to French Sculpture, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

University Club: Luncheon, University of Pennsylvania Club, 12:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," a. m., 10:34; p. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," a. m., 10:00, 11:55; p. m., 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Metropolitan—"Jennie Gerhardt," a. m., 11; p. m., 1:50, 5:45, 7:30, 10:20.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays from April 30 to July 30, from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of Hokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Through June.

Boston Athenæum—Costume plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's and other nineteenth century magazines. Exhibition in the Art Room, second floor, admission free on application at desk. Through June.

Boston Art Club—Oil paintings by members. Through July 1.

Copley Society—Landscapes, flowers and portraiture in oils and water colors by Grace Evelyn Brown. Through June 30.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Prints by Albrecht Dürer and other old masters.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculptures by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Cusson Galleries—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Helman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Guild of Boston Artists—Annual spring members' exhibition. Through June 30.

Children's Art Center—An exhibition of Russian and Turkish art lent by Dr. Hallowell Davis, and sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson. Through June 30.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Work of 10 children from 15 to 19 years of age. Through June.

Twentieth Century Club—Oil paintings of flowers by Jane M. Orau. Through June.

Sugar Conferees Named

HAVANA, Cuba, June 26 (By U. P.)—The Secretary of Agriculture, Señor Octavio Molinet, was appointed by President Machado recently to head the Cuban delegation to the sugar conference to be held in Washington. Other delegates include J. M. Lopez Ona, Arturo Manas, Marcelino Garcia and Aurelio Portuondo.

Here Is How Towns 'Made Good' in Bad Times

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE AND WINCHESTER IMPROVE

Top, Left to Right—Swamp Through Which the Aberjona River Ran in Winchester, Stagnant and Reeking With Filth as It Was. The Same Place as It Is. Bottom—New $715,000 School in Melrose.

Cities Win Reward For Their Courage In Massachusetts

Winchester and Melrose Make Business Stress Benefit Them

Two cities adjacent to Boston, having sown seeds of progress in the soil of a business recession, are reaping a harvest of educational and recreational improvements.

Swamps and dumps, symbolical of idleness and depression, have been turned into beds of activity, to sprout schools, playgrounds and parks in Winchester and Melrose, all because the people of these communities refused to play "second fiddle" to an economic slump and were supported on this front by well-managed city governments, whose workers have not missed a pay day.

Melrose, the only city in the Commonwealth to vote against beer, has built itself a $715,000 school on land reclaimed from swamp brush.

Similarly, former stagnant waters are now streams sparkling between grassy banks where the Aberjona River winds its way through Winchester Center. With one sweep of what might have been a "magic wand" but which actually was a few steam shovels, a useless bog of 400,000 square yards bordering on Leonard Field has been transformed into a swimming pool and bathing beach.

The Aberjona is no longer a shallow day laborer, carting the refuse of a tannery through heaps of rubbish and ugly looking backyards. It now admires the glories of refined surroundings reflected in the depths of its own clear waters giving back a picture of graveled walks, flower-lined banks, trees and rustic foot bridges.

Deepened and Cleaned Pond

Going down stream to where the river enters a mill pond, the renovators drained the pond, deepened and cleaned it and riprapped the sides. The small island in the center of the pond was dressed up as a cool evening retreat for the city's workers. The channel of the stream itself was moved in several places and made thoroughly sanitary.

All this has not been done without courage. On the contrary, the city fathers of Melrose, for instance, refused to take the responsibility of building a school during the business slump, but turned the question over to the voters, who favored the project two to one. A bond issue was floated and thus far proponents of the construction have substantiated their claims that the building of the school, to be opened next September with a capacity for 1600 pupils, will in no way cause a drain on the city treasury.

No expense has been spared to give Melrose an ultra-modern school. Located on the northern shore of Ell Pond across the Lynn Fells Parkway, the building contains a cafeteria, a great auditorium and a glassed-in laboratory, at the peak of a central tower, for the study of plant life. The new building will take in students from the Washington School and the Mary A. Livermore School will be closed.

The Melrose resident proudly sweeps his hand over the whole Fells section including De Mar Field, across the Fellsway, with its tennis courts and baseball diamond, the Knoll developed by the city as a war memorial, a bath house and bathing beach, and a hockey rink, and in a single word, "swamps," he tells the story of a forward development in the midst of industrial apathy.

The new De Mar Field is named after the famous Melrose marathoner, Clarence De Mar, seven times winner of the annual April 19 Boston Athletic Association run from Hopkinton, Mass., to Boston.

Nothing New to Melrose

Building up while other cities are curtailing is not new to Melrose. In 1873, the city hall was constructed during the post-Civil War recession. During the slump of 1893, the Metropolitan sewerage system was evolved. Additions were made to the high school during the 1907 economic crisis and in the 1922 slowing up after the World War, the Ripley and Roosevelt schools were put up, and additions made to the Washington school.

In addition to its beautification projects, Winchester has built a junior high school and a library, spending altogether a sum of $700,000 in recent years to keep its face toward the future and away from the smoldering embers of economic apathy.

The library is across the Mystic Valley Parkway from the high school and contains an art gallery of prized paintings.

In a summary of conditions that have enabled Melrose to build a splendid schoolhouse, while other cities are pruning educational programs, and even closing schools, Mr. J. J. Stuart, superintendent of schools in that city, makes no reservations in commending the "city fathers" for their efficient management.

Conservative government, even in the midst of so-called "booms," he said, has taken the "sting" out of the business slump in Melrose. Taxpayers, he pointed out, have been returned dollar for dollar value on money expended, the city has met every pay roll and never been turned down on requests for loans.

"We have been fair to the taxpayers," Mr. Stuart declared," and the taxpayers have been fair to the city. They have paid their bills promptly, as a rule, and the city this year showed its appreciation and soundness by lowering the tax rate by $2.40."

Tonight at the Pops

Second Request Program

"Aïda," Triumphal March ..... Verdi
"Poet and Peasant," Overture .... Suppé
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
"La Gioconda," Ballet of the Hours ..... Ponchielli
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Ave Maria ..... Schubert
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"The Merry Widow," Waltzes .... Lehár
Prelude in C sharp minor ..... Rachmaninoff
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham

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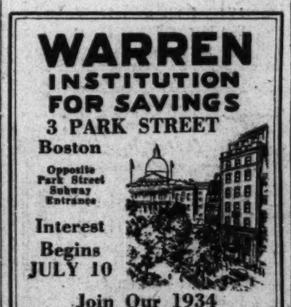
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Law of Neutrality Valued by Moore As Peace Agency

Former Judge of World Court Also Opposed to Consultative Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—Strong objections to the United States entering into any consultative pact and to any abrogation of the law of neutrality is voiced by Mr. John Bassett Moore, one of the world's foremost authorities on international law and one-time judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in an article entitled "An Appeal to Reason, published in the July issue of Foreign Affairs, official publication of the Council on Foreign Relations, out today.

Especially does Mr. Moore take issue with certain of the foreign policies of President Wilson, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State in the Coolidge Administration, and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, declaring these policies "somnambulistic," "visionary," "reckless," "fustian" and "savoring of monomania."

Mr. Moore declares that when he is asked to believe that the Kellogg pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy and pledging the settlement of all differences by peaceful negotiations had brought about a "moral revolution, said to have begun during the World War," he is "asked to exhibit a credulity beyond the capacity of common minds." He holds, in effect, that the Kellogg pact is not a safeguard against war and stresses that, although it has been accepted and signed by 62 nations, Europe is more apprehensive of another armed conflict than it has been at any time since the peace of Versailles.

In the event of another war, Mr. Moore sees in the law of neutrality the only safeguard a nation could have against being drawn into it.

"Neutrality always has had, as classical records show, the highly moral and expedient object of preventing the spread of war," he writes, "and it furthermore prohibits the doing in time of peace of acts designed to contribute to the starting of wars abroad."

Mr. Moore defends international law against critics who charge it with giving legality to war and aims his lance at the consultative pact proposals.

"To the unitiated, the word 'consultative' seems to imply a friendly or platonic communion . . ," he says. "No one should be deceived by this. Agreements are interpreted according to the subject matter. A reduction of armaments in consideration of a 'consultative pact' would necessarily indicate as the subject of consultation the number of men, of ships and of aircraft that should be contributed in order to supply the place of what had been given up.

"A commitment more contrary to the vital interests of the United States could not be conceived of. It would destroy the last vestige of the power to control our own destiny that has heretofore been the most cherished part of our birthright. . . ."

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Music

Sunday Pop Concert

The final Sunday concert of the season opened the last week of the Symphony Hall Pops last night. The first section of the program was devoted to Wagner: the Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser"; the Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan"; "Dreams," with Mr. Theodorowicz as soloist, and the "Meistersinger" Prelude. Mr. Jean Bedetti then appeared as soloist in the Saint-Saëns A minor Cello Concerto. Tchaikovsky's Andante Cantabile and Marche Slave closed the program.

Preceding these last two items, first performance was given to a Ritualistic Indian Dance by Dr. Henry K. Hadley. This proved to be a conventional piece, with engaging themes and lively rhythms, which should make an acceptable addition to the Pops repertory. The authenticity of its Indian derivation seemed dubious, but its workmanship is that of a skilled and practiced orchestral composer. Dr. Hadley was present to receive the acclamations of the audience.

Mr. Bedetti achieved the masterly performance that was to be expected of him in the hackneyed Saint-Saëns concerto, and was recalled many times. Mr. Fiedler provided an excellent accompaniment for him, and also secured from his orchestra far better than late-season performances of the other numbers.

L. A. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy; probably showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; general to moderate southwest winds, probably shifting to north on Tuesday.

Maine: Partly cloudy with showers tonight and possibly in south portion Tuesday morning; slightly cooler in extreme north portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy with showers tonight and possibly in south portion Tuesday morning; slightly cooler in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy with showers tonight and possibly in east portion Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers and cooler tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Local showers this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, shifting to north over north portion Tuesday; partly overcast weather, with occasional showers tonight and over central and north portion Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers and thunderstorms early part of week, and again about Friday; normally warm temperatures, except cooler about Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	74	Montreal	74	88
Bismarck	70	96	Nantucket	64	72
Boston	70	85	New Orleans	78	84
Buffalo	68	88	New York	68	80
Calgary	48	74	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Charleston	84	90	North Platte	70	96
Chicago	74	88	Philadelphia	72	88
Cincinnati	72	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	106
Denver	64	92	Pittsburgh	70	90
Eastport, Me.	56	62	Portland, Me.	62	74
Hatteras	80	86	Raleigh	78	90
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	82	96
7 p.m. June 25	74		St. Paul	70	94
Helena, Mont.	60	90	Salt Lake City	72	92
Huron, S. D.	74	98	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	80	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	86
Kansas City	76	94	Seattle	56	70
Key West	82	86	Tampa	78	92
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	72	86
Memphis	78	94	Wichita, Kan.	74	102
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Williston, N.D.	76	94

A—9 a. m. June 26.
B—Maximum June 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:29 p. m., Tuesday 2:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Roosevelt Enjoys Complete Isolation On Coast of Maine

LAKEMAN BAY, Roque Island, Me., June 26 (AP)—Sheltered alike from the sea and the multitudes which have thronged to greet him at every stop on his holiday cruise along the New England coast, President Roosevelt spent last night in this remote cove in the most complete isolation he has enjoyed in many weeks.

Only the wireless of the accompanying destroyers provided communication with the outside world. Contrasted with the scores of craft which swarmed about the Amberjack II at other ports, only a single rowboat put out from shore to hail the Skipper-President.

A scant 40 miles to the eastward lay Campobello Island, N. B., objective of the President's voyage. It seemed likely today, however, that Mr. Roosevelt would extend his cruise into the Bay of Fundy, along the shores of Nova Scotia, for a day or two, before finally surrendering command of his vessel and preparing to turn back to the cares of office.

Even before that time, however, the Chief Executive must turn his attention to world problems. The destroyed Bernadou was dispatched to Boston yesterday to pick up Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador at Large, on his way home from the deadlocked Geneva disarmament parley. Mr. Davis probably will board the Amberjack II for a conference with his Chief some time tomorrow.

Mr. Roosevelt guided the Amberjack II into this cove at 7:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) yesterday after speeding the 40 miles from Southwest Harbor under full sail. At Southwest Harbor the Roosevelt family enjoyed a brief reunion. Mrs. Roosevelt was there visiting friends. Escorted by her sons, John and Franklin Jr., she had her first view of the Amberjack II.

B. & M. Hearing Set

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission set for hearing on July 13 an application of the Boston & Maine Railroad for modification of previous orders regarding automatic train control devices. The hearing will be before Commissioner Frank McManamy.

Australia Calls Radio Programs National 'Utility'

Public Controls Air Waves Through License Fee; Teaching Fostered

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Outlining the ideals of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which controls the national stations throughout the commonwealth, the chairman, Mr. C. Lloyd Jones, said that the aim of the commission was to combine the two major objects of performing a national service and providing a national entertainment.

"To this end," he said, "the commission presents the best of whatever is both suitable and available, so that as far as possible the service may be entertaining and the entertainment useful. The commission has to bear in mind that it is under a moral obligation to raise the taste and improve the culture of the community, to spread knowledge, encourage education, and foster the best ideals of our Christian civilization.

"At the same time it must not be blind to the fact that these things cannot be forced on an unwilling audience, so it must set out to capture the imagination which it cannot coerce and intrigue the interest which it cannot compel.

"Further, it is controlling a business which must first pay its way by the gaining and holding of licensed listeners; its potential influence and its potential quality depend almost entirely on the number of its listeners and the amount of its revenue," Mr. Jones declared. "These are won by the entertainment value of its programs, so that the value of broadcasting as a national utility depends first on its efficiency as a national entertainment."

Australian listeners must pay 24s. a year for the right to use a receiving set.

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

SELECT THIS HOTEL
FOR YOUR SUMMER VISIT TO NEW YORK
800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.
SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day weekly from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day weekly from $21
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y.

"I want a JOB"

YOU know me as a telephone.

Actually, I'm a man-of-all-work, and I want a job.

What can I do? Well—

I can do your errands at the stores for groceries, household supplies, and all kinds of little items.

I can guard your home against emergencies.

I can help protect the children.

I can be a good night watchman, for I never sleep.

I'm good company, even when I'm quiet, for you know I'm there when you want me. You won't be lonesome with me around.

I'll bring more visitors to you.

I'll work for ten cents a day, or even less, and I know I'm worth that.

Give me a month's trial, and see if I don't make good.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

New Step Is Taken In North Atlantic Air Route Project

Ship to Leave New York for Arctic With Staff to Extend Surveys

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—A 3500-ton freighter, laden with technical equipment for making air surveys and carrying a staff having wide experience in such work, is scheduled to steam out of New York harbor bound for the arctic regions this week to help in charting another era of aviation history.

The vessel is the steamship Jelling, and her voyage foreshadows a time when the wings of passenger aircraft will be seen regularly crossing the Atlantic, introducing a form of ocean travel as epoch making as that which the clipper ships started nearly a century ago.

The Jelling will make its voyage under special charter to the Pan American Airways System, which already has two expeditions in Greenland making surveys for a proposed northern transatlantic air route. Mr. J. T. Trippe, president of the company, in announcing the expedition, said the work in the arctic was being carried out in association with important European international air lines engaged in similar research. The supplemental survey which the expedition will carry on is being undertaken with the knowledge and approval of the governments concerned, including Denmark and Iceland, the announcement said.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser to the Pan American Airways System, may take personal charge of the survey flying in Greenland and Iceland if it is possible for him to leave the United tates for the length of time that will be necessary, it was said at the office of the company.

Maj. Robert A. Logan, of the Pan American Airways staff, will head the group of technical personnel aboard the Jelling. Besides supplies, equipment, 25,000 gallons of gasoline and 2500 gallons of oil for use in survey flights, the Jelling will carry an airplane to be used in the work. It will be equipped with special radio equipment, including a direction finder.

The expedition will proceed to Labrador and later to Greenland and possibly to Iceland, according to present plans. An airplane may also fly from New York later to contact with the Jelling and carry out supplemental aerial surveys and photographic work.

Arctic Ship Ready

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—The Tramp Danish steamship Jelling, which is to act as a mothership for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's aerial survey of a far-northern route to Europe, will leave here late tomorrow with airplanes and gasoline. The steamer, under Captain Hogstadt, will arrive here tomorrow and immediately take on her cargo and clear for Greenland.

Motion Pictures

Of Adolescent Problems

"What Price Innocence," at R. K. O. Keith's, is a candid treatise in home-companion-story form, on the adolescent's particular need of the wise and discreet guidance of parents, stressing the necessity for intimate talks to prepare the child for the process of growing up.

The story and direction are by Mr. Willard Mack, who seems very earnest in his desire to make his illustrated tract impressive, and who elaborates his theme without an offensive element. He also plays the rôle of Dr. Dan Davidge, the family physician whose humor, kindliness and wisdom make him everybody's counselor and friend.

Little Miss Jean Parker, a newcomer to the screen, with an unspoiled charm of her own, is the girl whose case is set up as an example to unthinking or selfish parents, or parents who blindly believe *their* children are exempt from temptations. The boy, Tommy, is made almost appallingly caddish by Mr. Ben Alexander. Mr. Bryant Washburn is seen briefly as the girl's brother, a more gallant youth. The rest of the cast is sufficient to the unfolding of the story. A Columbia picture.

M. L.

Trio of Inquiries Study Lowell Fire

LOWELL, Mass., June 26 (AP) — Three separate investigations were launched today into a Sunday afternoon fire that was fatal to a woman, and caused damage estimated at $300,000 to the south end of the city.

Mr. James C. Sullivan, chief of the Lowell Fire Department, prepared to conduct an investigation, the Lowell police were inquiring into the cause of the blaze and Mr. James Hurley, state fire marshal, said he would come here today to examine the ruins.

The Federal shoe factory, the Swedish Baptist Church and 15 houses were burned. Fifteen other structures were damaged and roof fires, ignited by burning embers, were set as far away as a mile. Miss Margaret Pettie, 70, perished while trying to rescue her bankbook from her burning home.

New England Coal Men Seek New Haulage Rate

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today granted permission to the New England Coal Dealers' Association to intervene in the action of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company against the Central Railroad of New Jersey seeking readjustment of joint through rates on anthracite from Pennsylvania to New England points

The New England Association represents 625 retail coal dealers in the New England states.

Artists Choose Vermont Hills For Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 26—Gov. Stanley C. Wilson has just received notice from the board of control of the Art Students' League of New York, in response to an invitation from him, that the league has decided to establish shortly a summer art school in the Green Mountains as part of its five-point plan to further the cause of art. After considering several sites, the league approved The Lodge, at Smuggler's Notch in Stowe, one of the picturesque spots in the State.

"The Green Mountain State is still unspoiled," Governor Wilson wrote the league, "and we are desirous of having desirable summer residents enjoy with us its beauties."

In its reply the board of control wrote: "The country around the village of Stowe, and Smuggler's Notch, 40 miles from the Canadian border, is an unspoiled painters' paradise, fringed with lofty mountain peaks and rushing streams, its inconceivable greenery, riotous sunsets and colorful countryside convenient for day sketching trips to Montpelier, Vermont's capital, Burlington and Lake Champlain with the majestic Adirondack sky line across the water, and scenes innumerable awaiting the coming of the artists."

The Governor's invitation was a part of Vermont's own art development plans, which include the organization of a Vermont Fine Arts Society with the Governor as honorary president.

McMath Kidnaper Sent to State Prison

BARNSTABLE, Mass., June 26 (AP) —Kenneth Buck, convicted and sentenced for the kidnaping of "Peggy" McMath, was transferred from the Barnstable County Jail to the state prison in Boston to serve from 24 to 25 years. His brother, Cyril, was acquitted.

Mr. Elias Burwick, counsel for Kenneth Buck, said today that he was preparing a motion for a new trial and expected to have the papers ready today. Basis for the motion is that of newly-discovered evidence volunteered by an Orleans woman, who asserted that an important state witness had committed perjury on a material issue.

In the custody of sheriffs, Buck was transferred over the road by automobile. A reconciliation between Kenneth and Cyril was effected yesterday when the family of the sentenced man bid good-by to him. After seven hours of deliberation, Saturday night, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Buck abides by the declaration he made before the trial that he would be "framed."

Connecticut Adopts Minimum Milk Prices

HARTFORD, Conn., June 26 (AP)—Minimum prices of milk, varying slightly between markets to conform with local conditions, were established Saturday as the first ruling of the State Milk Control Board under the section of the Milk Control Law which gives it price-fixing power throughout the State.

These prices were established after members of the board attended conferences in most of the market centers of Connecticut. Rulings also were made that giving milk for charity would be permitted only when the recipient is a long established charity organization or certified by the town welfare official; that no more than 10 quarts of milk or the equivalent in cream may be sold without a dealer's license; and that license fees, if any, would be based on the amounts of milk sold by individual dealers.

'Safety Islands' Held Inadequate

In a special report to Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety of the State of Massachusetts recommends complete removal of nine of the "Safety Islands" on Massachusetts Avenue; that motorists be allowed to proceed to the left of all islands over the trolley car tracks; that improvements be made in the illumination of the 22 islands it feels should be retained; and that the area between Harvard Square and the Cambridge-Arlington line be constituted an exclusive 24-hour motorcycle police patrol.

The report to Mayor Russell was made by the committee in an effort to check the steadily mounting toll of motor vehicle island crashes on Massachusetts Avenue between the Cambridge Common and the Arlington line. The islands have cost the city and motorists involved in collisions with them $24,000, exclusive of insurance claims, since their installation.

The study shows that the main purpose of the islands, protection to trolley car patrons, is not being fulfilled, as more pedestrians are being injured since the erection of the islands than before their installation, this finding being based on comparisons of similar periods before and after they had been constructed. Included among the nine islands recommended for removal are some that have produced the greatest numbers of vehicle crashes during the past 18 months. Removal does not mean that the trolley car stops should be eliminated.

Motor Club Head Decries Pending Truck Bill

Pending legislation against trucks in Massachusetts was asserted last night by Capt. E. C. Benway, manager of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, to be aimed at throttling future business by making transportation a railroad monopoly, subject to bureaucracy.

Speaking to the radio audience of Stations WBZ-WBZA, he urged motorists to voice disapproval of House bill 1447, which he stated would "first put trucks off the roads and later lead to a drive against passenger cars in the form of higher taxes." Attention was called to the fact that similar legislation proposed in surrounding New England states has been rejected, and that if Massachusetts accepts it, local industries will be hampered by lack of truck service, while industries in other states will have the facilities and freedom to take the business from Massachusetts.

'Friends of China' To Honor Dr. Fing Sec

A Chinese-American banquet will be given in honor of Dr. Fong F. Sec, editor of the Commercial Press in Shanghai, by the Friends of China, Inc., shortly after the Rotary International Convention, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau, announced today.

Dr. Sec, who is in Boston attending the Rotary convention as a member of the resolutions committee, received a delegation from the Friends of China, at the Hotel Statler this morning, who invited him to the banquet. Dr. Sec will name the date and time himself, when the convention is over.

Harvard to Sponsor Free Lecture Series

The public as well as students at the Harvard Summer School is invited to attend a special series of five lectures, dealing with the most significant discoveries in natural science during the last 100 years.

The lectures will be given at 4 p. m. on successive Thursday afternoons, beginning July 13, it was announced by Prof. N. Henry Black, director of the school. The series will be helpful especially to those intending to visit the world's fair in Chicago Prof. Harlow Shapley will deliver the first lecture on astronomy, followed by Prof. Henry E. Bent on chemistry; Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, geology; Prof. Zoranzo H. Crawford, physics, and Prof. Roderick MacDonald zoölogy. Lantern slides, experiments or demonstrations will accompany each lecture.

Another innovation in this year's program is the daily organ recitals to be given by Mr. Arthur M. Phelps, choirmaster of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and daily morning prayer service, under the direction of Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Theological School.

Massachusetts Goes Wet 'Unanimously'

Massachusetts today formally cast its vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. This action was taken at the State Constitutional Convention held in the Gardiner Auditorium, State House, where 45 delegates gathered, pledged to ratify the amendment to repeal prohibition.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely opened the convention, and Dr. Samuel A. Elliott read the prayer. The oaths of office were administered by the Governor, who, in his formal address, said, "this is the first convention of unanimous opinion ever held in this Commonwealth."

Mr. B. Loring Young of Weston was elected chairman of the convention. Mr. Young was nominated by Mr. Marshall J. Shaw of Belmont, while Mrs. Robert W. Lovett was nominated by Maj. Judson Hannigan of Belmont. Mr. James Roosevelt seconded Mrs. Lovett's nomination, while Mr. Daniel H. Coakley seconded that of Mr. Young. Mr. Eben S. Draper of Hopedale also seconded Mrs. Lovett's nomination. Mr. Frederic W. Cook then called the roll. Mr. Young received 31 votes, Mrs. Lovett 12. Mr. Roosevelt received one vote. Mr. Young did not vote.

Johnson Puts Foot Down on Profiteer

(Continued from Page 1)

in the industrial picture at present. Labor leaders are aroused over reports from many parts of the country that industrialists have started organizing company unions in a hasty effort to forestall enrollment of their employees in the regular labor unions.

Labor interests here have served what amounts to an ultimatum that they will not accept basic codes of fair competition in which wage and work-hour agreements have been reached between employers and their own company unions. They hold that this would not be a true application of the doctrine of collective bargaining which they intend to establish once for all under terms of the act.

Industry, however, has no intention of permitting the act to become the instrument for the complete unionization of all American industry. Thirty of them, it was learned yesterday, are ready to submit their codes in an effort to forestall organization of regular unions in their plants.

The impending clash is accentuated by the fact that Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has let it be known that she does not consider the company unions truly representative of the will of the workers involved.

As chairman of the labor advisory committee to the recovery administration, Miss Perkins is in a position to force the fullest consideration for labor's position in this matter and accentuates the strength of the opposing factions.

Fields for Negotiation

Recovery headquarters have already received reports from coal and steel centers indicating that the two protagonists have joined the issue in the field before they meet to fight it out officially here in Washington. These reports tell of coercion in mine fields, workers having been dismissed and evicted from their homes for refusing to join the newly established company unions.

There will also be a stiff battle between labor and industry over the $10 an $11 minimum wage provision in the textile code when the hearing opens tomorrow.

Although General Johnson last week characterized this proposal as "a beautiful code," he indicated yesterday that he expected more liberal working conditions from industry generally than that contained in the cotton textile code.

Answering his own question as to "what should be the shorter week and what should be the minimum wage," Mr. Johnson said:

"The degree of present activity widely differs in the various industries. The cost of living differs in different regions. The plan is, so far as possible, for each industry to absorb the labor normally attached to it as a living wage in fact and, for that reason, the question cannot be answered for all industries or all conditions by any single inflexible rule.

"But in a general way and without any commitment we can say for the benefit of small employers everywhere that under present conditions and as far as the lowest paid class of workers are concerned, an average of about 32 hours a week at not less than 45 hours for the lowest paid type of workers would do this job."

Business Women Close Successful Conference

The 12th annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, which closed yesterday after a two-day session at Magnolia, was voted one of the most successful convocations of its kind in the history of the organization.

After devotional services in the morning, Miss Grace Noyes presiding, there was a round table conference, and a meeting of the newly-elected board. Following lunch delegates and guests inspected the gardens of Mrs. William H Coolidge. Among the guests of the convention was Judge Emma Fall Schofield of Boston. The recently formed Boston club was formally admitted into membership in the federation. It was voted to hold the next annual convention in Springfield.

Massachusetts Gets $2,000,000 to Aid Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26—A direct grant of $2,000,000 has been awarded to Massachusetts for relief purposes by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator under terms of the 1933 Emergency Relief Act. The award was made on the basis of reports on activities of all relief agencies in the State for the first quarter of the year. Under terms of the act, the State is required to match each relief dollar with two dollars of its own.

The sum is an initial grant. Additional ones may be made later in the year. Two other states, Kentucky and Arizona, also received grants. Both had previously received their initial grants and were accorded supplementary funds.

Sugar Conferees Named

HAVANA, Cuba, June 26 (By U P.)—The Secretary of Agriculture, Señor Octavio Molinet, was appointed by President Machado recently to head the Cuban delegation to the sugar conference to be held in Washington. Other delegates include J. M. Lopez Ona, Arturo Manas, Marcelino Garcia and Aurelio Portuondo.

Lodge of Masons Of Massachusetts Has Bicentenary

Solemnity rather than the blare of trumpets marked the opening of the observance of the 200th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts in Boston yesterday. The festivities continue through Wednesday.

Prominent representatives of the order in Europe, Canada, the United States, South America and the Canal Zone gathered at the historic Old North Church for a special service to precede all functions of the bicentenary. The Rev. Dr. Percy E. Edrop, of Springfield, spoke of the value of prayer in all our undertakings, taking as his text, "We have thought of Thy loving kindness, O Lord."

At the Boston Masonic Temple last evening a drama entitled "An Eighteenth Century Lodge," depicting a meeting in London in 1723, was presented before the Grand Lodge, the visiting delegates and several hundred members of the craft.

Sightseeing trips were enjoyed today. This afternoon the visitors assembled at the Boston Temple to witness the Master Mason Degree, exemplified by St. John's Lodge, oldest regular constituted Masonic Lodge in this country, followed by dinner. Historic documents and other treasures of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge are on display in the Museum at the Temple.

'Slow Down at Crossings,' Winchester Chief Says

Failure to slow down for intersection is one of the major violations of the motor vehicles law, and according to Mr. William H. Rogers, Chief of Police, Winchester, one of the most common causes of accidents. Mr. Rogers declared that there was greater ignorance on the so-called "right of way" law than on any other traffic ordinance. The "right of way" law, he points out is not of much use except as an argument in court after a mishap. The only safe rule is to slow down at all intersections.

Boston and vicinity is maintaining an excellent record for safety, having had no fatalities upon its highways during the past week, according to the weekly report issued by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. During this week 1197 registrations and licenses were suspended or revoked, 721 fewer than in the corresponding period of last year. Of these 11 were for driving while under the influence of liquor.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
6:15 Local and NBC dance music.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Rollikers: male quartet.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra.
8:30 "Verse and Melody."
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Clifford and Cameron, songs.
10:00 NBC, "The New Administration To Date," Postmaster-General James A. Farley.
10:30 NBC, Chicago Y. M. C. A. Chorus.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 NBC, Arlene Jackson, soloist.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, Musical program.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 NBC, Organ and soloist.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Countess Albani, soprano.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 NBC, Talk, William Hard, from London.
8:45 NBC, Conrad-Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; soloists; Rhythm Boys.
10:30 Del Castillo, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey, songs.
7:15 CBS, Dance Time from Chicago.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, "Rhythm Rhapsody."
8:30 CBS, Ambassadors; male trio.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 Stage Show of the Air.
9:15 CBS, The Street Singer.
9:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; soloists; comedienne.
9:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
10:00 "As See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 "In the Master's Music Room."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:00 Recordings of Act I, Rigoletto, by La Scala Orchestra and Chorus.
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men," sketch.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "Country Club," Alex Morrison.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 The Wandering Minstrel.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
7:00 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Financial talk, Mr. E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
9:15 Ethel Coolidge, soprano; organ.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock readings.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Philadelphia Co. Income

A statement of the Philadelphia Company and subsidiaries, controlled by Standard Gas & Electric Co., for 12 months ended April 30, 1933, shows consolidated net income of $7,389,941 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, etc., equivalent after dividends on Duquesne Light Company and Philadelphia Company preferred stocks, to 70 cents a share on 4,800,637 no-par shares of Philadelphia Company common stock. This compares with $12,030,936 or $1.73 a share on common for the 12 months ended April 30, 1932.

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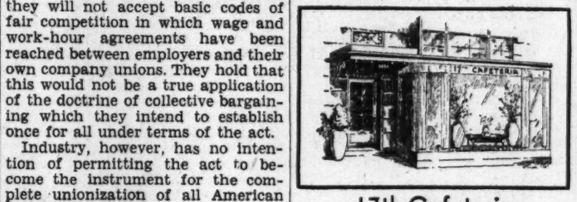

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Germany Moves To Oust 'Sport For Sport's Sake'

Von Tschammer Aims for Strong Youth to Defend Fatherland

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — For "sport for sport's sake," like "art for art's sake," there is no room in the new Germany.

"It is my duty as a soldier of Adolf Hitler," Herr von Tschammer und Osten, the Reichs commissioner for Sport, recently declared, "so to reorganize sport in Germany that many millions, old and young, will be able to become physically fit by carrying out certain exercises." In sport, Herr von Tschammer sees a bulwark against destructive influences, against all that is un-German or non-national, against all that is a hindrance to the material basis of the national rebirth.

The new Germany is returning to traditions laid down by Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, the father of German gymnastics. Sport and gymnastics, it is held, are not a question of competition and record breaking, but are essential for developing that power of defense which the interest of the fatherland demands.

Aim for Closer Supervision

Conformity of all national sports to the ideals of the new régime is assured, and decrees for giving that conformity practical effect have been prepared. Outstanding features in these decrees, according to official statements, will be the raising of sport and gymnastics to a central position in the curriculum in schools and other educational institutions, and the reorganization of all sport activities, both private and semiofficial, so that they are directly controlled by the state.

An entirely new system of physical training in educational institutions and general sport organizations, it is declared, will be introduced and sport will play a far more important rôle in the education of the coming generation.

As to the changes in the control of sports organizations these will be directed toward making possible closer supervision of all activities by the central authorities. All German sports will in future be included in 15 associations united in one headquarters in Berlin, under the Reichscommissioner. He will appoint other sports commissioners in the different German states, municipalities and local communities to carry through and continue this unifying process. As a help to this end periodical conferences of the commissioners will be held in Berlin. The 15 new sports associations embracing all popular sports in Germany today have been arranged so that games of a more or less similar kind are included in one organization.

In order that sport may receive due recognition from the public, the Government will decree that on all national holidays sport and gymnastic associations shall also be represented in processions and parades. At the time of the summer Solstice, a great Festival of Youth is to be organized, with processions, dances and games. The first of these festivals, which are a revival of the celebrations of early Teutonic days, will take place this summer.

Discipline to Be Stressed

Among the various sports, those which develop the powers of moral and physical defense are to be particularly encouraged in the new state. The Germany of tomorrow is to be trained to know discipline.

To the average Anglo-Saxon this may appear as a definite attempt to prepare a sound foundation for later militarism. But if the German is consulted on this point he will reply that "Wehrhaftigkeit"—this German word which has no equivalent in English—indicates the capacity of self-defense in a moral as well as in a physical sense. In former days, this implied the capacity to bear arms, but today, the German will add, it need not have reference to any militaristic tendencies. It is surely allowable and to be encouraged, the new régime contends, that youth should be able to defend itself if called upon.

The new Reichscommissioner takes up his task at a time when general keenness for sports runs high. This enthusiasm among the German youth of today is now at the disposal of the Government to do with it what it will.

Today, it is stated there are 6,000,000 athletes in Germany, whose activities the new Reichscommissioner now controls in the interests of the national Socialist state.

Ancient Greece Portrayed in Modern Berlin

Courtesy of German Tourist Bureau to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLUCK'S "IPHIGENIE IN AULIS," PRESENTED IN ALTAR ROOM OF PERGAMON MUSEUM

Conference Method is on Trial

* * *

London Sessions Faced by Nations With Realization of Cost of Failure

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

As the World Economic Conference is getting down to business, it is important to survey the reactions which are produced in European countries.

First, it should be said that the conference method is now definitely on its trial. "This is a conference to end conferences" declared a witty statesman, parodying the phrase "A war to end war." That may or may not be true. If the conference fails, it is difficult to see how it will be possible to continue the system of conferences. If on the other hand, it should succeed, even moderately, the method will receive a new lease of life.

Hitherto it must be confessed the results of great international assemblies have been disappointing. There have been scores of them since the World War and the state of affairs has not been materially improved. Hence a certain disillusionment, a weariness, of the perpetual proceedings.

Second, it is apparent that the reaction against conferences, or at least the cautious skepticism that is now felt, reflects itself in the newspapers of all the European countries. I have read a great many of them, and nowhere did I find the note of enthusiasm that has nearly always marked the beginning of these meetings.

* * *

Even the English press was extremely reserved. It pointed out the difficulties, and deprecated the belief that some miraculous "panacea" would be found. In this it echoed the prevailing mood of the American press as transmitted by the cables. There was, by general consent, a warning not to pitch hopes too high. It was even pointed out that while the conference would establish an atmosphere which would be helpful, the most valuable accords were not likely to be made among the 66 nations, but at the beginning between two or three.

As for the French press, it was frankly suspicious. It seemed to be afraid that an attempt would be made to inveigle France into a position which might be disadvantageous—whether in regard to currencies or tariffs. The general feeling produced was that France was on its guard. It has gone to London to defend itself.

Italy, too, was polite, but scarcely more. It is prepared to enter into any arrangements which do not injure its interests and which can be shown to be beneficial all round. But it is not expecting too much.

Moving With Precaution

Germany, by declaring a moratorium for all its foreign debts on the eve of the conference, was obviously concerned in putting itself in a favorable bargaining position. Economic and financial conditions are exceedingly fluid, and as nobody knows precisely what they will be a few months hence, it is natural that each country should endeavor to safeguard itself by adopting a standpoint from which it will move with precaution.

Such is the general attitude, but it does not follow that there exists a desire to be obstructionist. On the contrary, there is a growing realization that we have reached a critical stage when something must be done to bring order out of chaos—to restore relative stability to money, tariffs, and trade.

It is not only the conference system which is recognized to be on trial—it is the capitalist system itself. Unless there is a prospect of at least tentative and partial agreements, there is a danger of a revision to the most extreme forms of national economics. And with the breakdown of contracts, the blow to credit, the restriction of commerce confusion would be worse confounded.

Self-Deception Avoided

Just because there is nowhere an attempt at self-deception, just because there is nowhere a desire to evaluate the results in advance at a higher figure than is justified, just because there is nevertheless a clear appreciation of the alternative which may be disastrous, we are entitled to take this conference far more seriously than many of its predecessors.

They started with illusory promises; this one starts without bloated expectations. They started with an air of unreality; this one starts with the clear-eyed sense of the grim reality.

As Sir Arthur Salter writes: "The possibilities of universal negotiations, and of simultaneous reductions, are very limited. There is, however, a very strong movement for reduction through regional agreements." Indeed, if Great Britain and the United States resolved whole-heartedly to coöperate, there is no doubt that an immense forward step would be taken.

Oxford Society Shows Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD — The Oxford Society now has 156 local groups in different parts of Great Britain; the total subscriptions amount to £10,273, and expenses to £2480. This represents the first year's work of the society, which was begun by a letter to the London Times on June 13, 1932. The society's object is to keep men and women in touch with the activities of the university.

Museum Converted Into Opera House For Greek Dramas

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The German capital has found a new use for one of its museums. The famous Altar Room in the Pergamon Museum has been converted into an opera house, for special performances of Greek drama.

Here, "Iphigenie in Aulis," Gluck's well-known opera, was recently given with marked success. The altar served to reveal, as few modern stagings could have done, the atmosphere of Greek drama. Here, on these same marble steps "where more than 2000 years ago, priests offered sacrifices to placate the irate gods," Gluck's music could be fully appreciated. The mythological friezes on the walls of this large room also added "local color to the scene."

The inclusion of this performance in the program of the year's Richard Wagner celebrations was very appropriate, for not only did he do much to revive interest in Gluck, but it was also Wagner's version of "Iphigenie in Aulis" which was used on this occasion.

The Pergamon Altar, one of the finest examples of this type of classical architecture, was unearthed by a German archæologist and transferred to Berlin, where it was rebuilt after the World War.

Internal Debt Cut Linked to Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

dertaken in the history of the world. This undertaking will energize production and consumption everywhere. Adoption by other countries of such a policy, moving in concert with the United States, would exert a steadying influence upon foreign exchanges."

The Michigan Senator reminded the assembled finance experts that the United States program will mean increased imports of raw and other materials of which more than two-thirds enters without tariff duties. He declared this will be an energizing force throughout the world. He concluded: "Certainly it is our opinion that world recovery must in the main be through an analagous increase of demand in the principal industrial countries. Increased demand for raw materials induced by the American program offers in my opinion for more hope of world recovery than can possibly be expected merely from reduction in tariff duties on a number of manufactured articles which are highly competitive between nations."

Hull Denies Dissension

By his final words spoken just one day after Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, issued a statement declaring there was no rift within the American delegation, Senator Couzens takes emphasis away from tariffs which Mr. Hull persistently stresses and puts it on buying program. This is just another incident which reduces the persuasiveness of statements of unity within the American delegation.

Sir Henry Strakosch, speaking with the eminence of a recognized authority, put his finger on the same factors emphasized by Senator Couzens but shifted the emphasis. In his opinion the difficulties of debtors are due almost wholly to the fall of prices. He admitted some scaling down was necessary but declared a general scaling down would strike a fatal blow at credit and confidence and retard recovery. He urged debtors to seek temporary accommodation with their creditors and to hope to pay off their indebtedness with higher prices for their products.

The opposite emphasis given by Senator Couzens and Sir Henry was curiously incongruous, for the latter opposes debt reduction on private debts while supporting it for war debts, and the American favors reduction of private debts and opposes it for governmental obligations.

Support for Price-Raising

Considerable British comment over the week-end points out that London rather than New York should have been apprehensive over too early and too high stabilization of the pound and dollar. And most observers except those in ultra-conservative circles urge raising prices internally in Britain parallel to the American elevation.

Important official confirmation of this viewpoint was given in a radiocast last night by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, who stands halfway between Britain and the United States, and may be instrumental in an ultimate currency compromise between the two.

Stressing in the following order of importance, Mr. Bennett plainly declares the conference cannot succeed, "first, unless the general level of wholesale prices is raised; second, unless exchanges are stabilized; third, unless some international monetary standard is established as soon as practicable; fourth, unless, consistent with our national economic systems, channels of international trade are cleared."

Related Programs Needed

Mr. Bennett declared reflationary programs in chief countries should be undertaken together, particularly between Canada and the United States. He warned "if countries embark separately on monetary reflation programs you cannot avoid what is called inflationary competition, which means that countries will be prepared to accept low standards of living, and wage rates will be lost in the international marketplace."

Significantly the whole London press today gives great prominence to the strong signs of improvement in the United States cabled here over the week-end. In many quarters it is being said: "Well, President Roosevelt seems to be putting it over," and sentiment for similar price-raising here gains strength hourly. This brings the two countries closer together on the temporary stabilization issue, for if Britain decides to reflate along with the United States the two currencies would naturally travel hand in hand. It is correspondingly easier for President Roosevelt to fix the dollar then at a flexibly agreed figure.

British official opinion clings to the conviction that perhaps within a few weeks the United States will be ready for temporary stabilization and prepared to allow the stock market boom to deflate to healthier proportions.

As one writer states: "President Roosevelt hates Wall Street gamblers as heartily as do the 'grandmothers' of the Treasury and the 'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.' Surely he can be relied upon to impose a check on their antisocial activities if they assume dangerous proportions. But the President and his "brain trust" are fully aware of the boost to recovery which is given by a little healthy speculation in its initial stages and they have cleverly fostered the illusion of uncontrollable inflation to give a kick to the rise in prices."

Conference Prospects Improved

As these typical views gain prevalence, British and American policies grow much nearer and substantial, hope is built up for conference prospects.

Two tangible issues, wheat and silver, are still the center of conference attention. Prospects of wheat agreement are not so good as they were at the end of last week. Delegates of the United States, Canada, and Argentina had convinced the Australian delegation at London of the merits of a 15 per cent limitation on crops and Mr. Stanley M. Baldwin cabled an urgent recommendation to this effect to Canberra. The reply which came today is understood to be firmly in the negative. Respective states in Australia object to cutting their crops and some compromise settlement as yet unsketched seems the only possible outcome.

So far the United States and Canada can only turn to Australia and say, "What will happen to your recalcitrant producers if we turn our 350,000,000 bushels of the wheat hangover upon the market at dumping prices?" And Australia replies, "That will be hard, but it will be just as painful for you as for us."

Silver Issue Prominent

Regarding the prospects of improving the silver price by bringing it into metallic reserves for currency, American delegates express reasoned optimism despite the outward unwillingness of other powers to enter this experimental field. The exact basis of this optimism is difficult to discover.

But Sir George Shuster, financial adviser to the Indian Government and the man chiefly responsible for devaluing silver in the years since 1924, arrived in London today, went straight to the conference and in a private meeting promised coöperation with the American program, though in noncommittal terms.

It seems most likely that silver will be joined to other factors in a bargaining deal, balancing that concession against some the United States will be asked to make. It is not impossible that curtailment of subsidies to shipping which the British are extremely anxious to bring about might be included, although nothing official has been done in this regard and it is keenly opposed in American shipping circles

Bombing at Vatican Traced to Spaniard

VATICAN CITY, June 26 (AP)—The bomb which exploded yesterday in the portico of St. Peter's was manufactured in Spain and brought here by Demetrio Solamon, who carried a Spanish passport, the police declared today after they had arrested Solamon, charging him with planting the explosive.

The authorities asserted that the explosion was the result of the present strained relations between the Vatican and Spain following the Pope's encyclical of June 3 and the excommunications of members of the Spanish Government.

The bomb caused a panic in a crowd of "holy year" pilgrims. Four persons were injured but there was little property damage.

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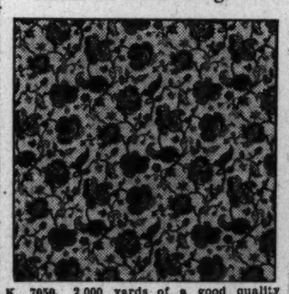
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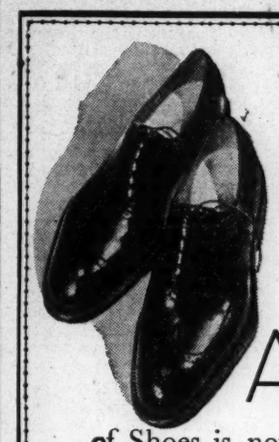
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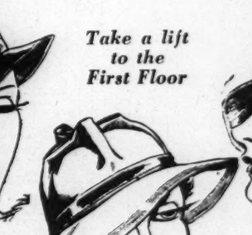
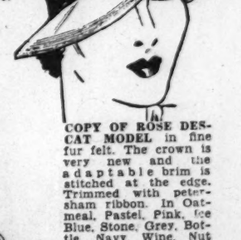

LINCOLN IMP MATRON'S HAT. Made from fine quality velour, softly folded crown, cloche brim, trimmed with petersham ribbon cockade. In Chocolate, Navy, Beige, Cranberry, Grey, Wine, Purple, Chestnut, Bottle and Black. Sizes: 6¾, 7, 7¼. SALE PRICE 12/9

COPY OF ROSE DESCAT MODEL in fine fur felt. The crown is very new and the adaptable brim is stitched at the edge. Trimmed with petersham ribbon. In Oatmeal, Pastel, Pink, Ice Blue, Stone, Grey, Bottle, Navy, Wine, Nut Brown, Lido, Nigger, Black and White. Sizes: 6¾, 6⅞ and 7⅛. SALE PRICE 12/9

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The Children's Page

The Exchange Pair

Anti and Lenchen Go Visiting

By E. PONGRACZ-JACOBI

Chapter II

"Balaton-Saad, Hungary,
"July 15.

"Liebes Mütterchen!

"I am having a grand time. This morning we went down to the lake again and Uncle Patkós says I can really swim quite well now, only I must train myself to keep my breath and not get tired so quickly.

"The bull is in a separate paddock by himself. All the cattle are kept out of doors from spring till late autumn, day and night.

"We eat such funny things! When we have finished dinner and I think I have had as much as I can eat, in comes a big dish of corn on the cob, and it's so good that I eat two or three every day. It's such fun to bite the kernels off, just like playing on a flute. That reminds me Uncle Jáky—he's the shepherd—plays such beautiful tunes on his pipe, though he's made it himself out of Balaton reed.

"I never saw so many melons in my life as are carted up from the farm every morning. They are heaped up at the door of the ice-house, which is covered with straw, and chock-full of ice that has been cut from the lake in winter. Then Aunt Patkós chooses the nicest ones and cuts little squares into their skins to taste them. They are chilled in the ice-pit for us to eat. The next nicest ones are sent to market and the rest are fed to the pigs. The pigs have such a good time here; they get much the same things to eat as we do!

"Maris has taught me to make butter. She teaches me such nice songs, and it is great fun talking to her, for we do most of it by signs. But I know a lot of Hungarian words now. Jutka and Klárika, the two little ones, are darlings, and they take such pains to teach me. I have taught them to sing 'Kukuk' and 'Tannebaum,' and am making a Tyrolese dress for their big doll.

"The village children are really much nicer than I thought. At first they were shy and ran away when they saw me, and giggled when I spoke German. But I suppose I was shy of them too. Now they are very friendly and show me the field where most poppies grow, and swarm up the mulberry trees to pick berries for me. Their mouths and teeth are black from the mulberries they eat all day.

"Last Saturday was the harvest festival. They made me Harvest Queen, and I rode on top of a hay-cart with four oxen drawing it. I had to wear a beautiful plaited straw crown, which Uncle Pátkos says I may take home. They taught me to dance csárdás, which is a very funny dance, but the gypsies played so well that my feet seemed to know which way to go all by themselves.

"Dear Mütterlein, I could write for hours and hours, but I am so very sleepy. Oh, it's lovely being here. Give my love to Vater and Kurt and Max and Paul and Anti. A thousand fond kisses and handkisses from your Lenchen."

* * *

"Wetteralm near Altstadt, Austria,
"July 30.

"My dear Parents:

"Please excuse this scrawl. I am writing in a place to which we climbed yesterday, 1700 meters high, and am sitting in a hayloft. It was a real climb, not like walking up Badacsony, but all rocks and boulders, and in one place we even got to the edge of snow, just fancy, in July! Well, when we arrived the Schutzhaus was full of tourists and there was only room for us in the hay. This is splendid, and if I ever learn to climb up a ravine on a rope, like Kurt, I'll be a happy man.

"There is such a grand view from here that if there were no mountains in between I could surely see all the way to Balaton, although Herr Oberlehrer says the curve of the globe would come in between anyway. You see, Father, my German has certainly improved if I can speak about such learned things with Herr Oberlehrer.

"On the way we stopped to see the paper mill and the waterworks. The spring water is conducted all the way from here to Vienna, over hundreds of miles, so that they shall have good drinking-water in the city.

"Last week we went to a festival. Deputations came, and hundreds of visitors. They wore the funniest clothes—green hats and short trousers, and silver buttons all over. They had prize shooting, and afterwards we had lots of fun, just as we do at one of our fairs. They had brass bands instead of gypsy music, and they sang a lot. Paul won the pole-climbing contest and got the pair of sausages which was on top.

"Frau Riemer sends her love, and I'm to tell you she thinks I am not a bit naughtier than her own boys! Seems from your letters Lenchen isn't such a mollycoddle after all. Give her my love, and kiss Klári and Jutka for me. Now that I haven't seen them for such a long time, I sometimes think I did rather tease them.

"Your affectionate son,
"Anti Patkós."

* * *

"Altstadt,
"Sept. 16.

"My dear Anna:

"This is to tell you that Lenchen arrived home safely yesterday, and to thank you with all my heart for the wonders you have worked for her. We could scarcely recognize our little girl—so round, so rosy, so bright, and bubbling over with stories about the happy months she has spent with you.

"It is so kind of you to invite Lenchen for next summer. The only thing that seems a pity is that our 'exchange pair' should never meet, for we certainly want Anti to spend his next long vacation here again! We have all grown very fond of him, and the boys want to take him mountaineering.

"With best love to you and yours,
"Liese Riemer."

* * *

"Balaton-Sáad,
"Oct. 10.

"My dear Liese:

"Our plan has been a wonderful success. Anti has returned from you quite a little gentleman—that is in comparison with what he was before. He was delighted to go back to school because he had so many things to tell the boys about. Although he won't admit it, I know he is very proud of being top of his form in German, and of getting a 'starred one' mark for his composition on 'How I Spent the Summer Vacation.'

"Of course Anti is anxious to meet Lenchen, for we have all talked so much about her. What do you think of this for a plan? Anti would love to ski, for your boys have told him so much about it. Could he come to you during the Christmas vacation and learn skiing? Lenchen could come to us at Easter instead, when the lambs and chickens are just out. She would love it, I am sure. Anti could take her out sailing on Balaton, and Maris would teach her to dye Easter eggs, and she could help me with the planting in the garden. We should all be delighted to have her.

Give her a kiss from all of us, and fond greetings to everybody. This mix-up in our families seems to have done all of us good!

"Anna Pátkos."

© London News Agency

A WATCHED POT NEVER BOILS

They say that "a watched pot never boils," but these three young campers in Ireland are living in hopes. At least, they have done their best to give the "pot" an opportunity of showing what it can do, and it is fun, after their hard work, to sit around and just watch and wait.

Indian Boys and Girls at the World's Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago.

HOW would you like to be a little Indian boy or girl and go "camping out" at the world's fair in Chicago? It was a big day when little Alanta, a black-haired Indian girl from Arizona, arrived with her family to spend the summer in an Indian village at the Fair grounds.

Alanta's hair is bobbed with heavy bangs across her forehead. She wore a scarlet-colored flowered skirt and a little green jacket. Her big eyes got bigger and bigger when she saw other Indian boys and girls arriving to live in the village. She had never seen Indian children from the North and West before.

There was Calvin Decorah, a son of one of the Winnebagos from Wisconsin and his older brother, both dressed in bright red blouses and blue overalls, which flopped about their bare feet. Next door to her in the adobe house was to live tiny "Bon," just two years old. He looked like a small ball of color topped with a lot of bushy straight black hair as he sat on the ground near the old Trading Post. He was grubbing in the sand with his little hands and smiling at the older children, while his mother and father were unpacking boxes and cases and getting settled.

It doesn't take long to build an Indian village. Of course the adobe house where Alanta and the other Hopi Indians were to live was already made, but the wigwams, tepees and hogans had to be constructed by the Indians after they came.

Sioux Indians from South Dakota

Quickly the Sioux Indians from South Dakota got out their long pine poles and fastened them securely in the ground. The tips of the poles all met at the top like a lot of needles coming out of the canvas cover, and the cover had animals painted on the sides in all colors. The tepees were placed in a half circle, for this is the way the Indians of the plains used to live so that a big camp fire could be built in the center.

The homes of the Winnebagos where Calvin lives are quite different. Their wigwams look like beehives with rounded tops. They are made of woven reeds, elm bark and birch. Big sheets of bark are fitted over each other so that when it rains very hard no water can go through to harm the little family.

Take a peak inside one of the wigwams. There sits a Winnebago grandmother on the floor of sand, weaving a basket. She has brought the colored strips of ash with her from Wisconsin, and she weaves them together, making a colored border at the top. Two ropes are stretched across one corner of the wigwam to form a cradle for little Vaughn, who was just one year old the day he arrived at the Indian village in Chicago.

Making a Garden

"Come on," Alanta heard someone calling. Sure enough. Indian boys and girls wanted her to help make a garden, for the southwestern Indians had brought cactus and all kinds of desert plants. Soon the big boys had dug holes in the sand for the roots of the plants and, before long, the whole front yard of the Pueblos was a garden.

And now if you visit the Fair you will find the Indian village is complete. The burros, those funny-looking little animals which came all the way from New Mexico, have their own little pen. The white cat and her kittens, which the Winnebagos brought from Wisconsin, have a cozy place to sleep in.

Calvin helped his mother build a fire for the first evening meal. He had brought sticks and a big log, while she came from the wigwam carrying a big iron kettle. Then his father, in a bright red shirt and a purple handkerchief tied on a band around his head, began to whittle shavings to start the fire.

"How do you like Chicago?" a white lady asked Calvin. He jumped up quickly.

"Good," he said, and smiled. Then he told how in one day he had already seen four kinds of airplanes fly over the lake and come very near the Indian village. "One ship," he said, "had big wheel turning on top."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IS IT WARM?

Where in England the Surrey Downs rise blue to meet the sky, there is a quiet, peaceful spot known as the Children's Garden. Three things are there to gladden the heart of a little boy—flowers, a boat, and a pool. Flowers to smell, but not to take; a boat to watch as it sails lazily to far-off ports, urged on by the fingers of a gentle wind; and a pool—well, a pool to fall into, of course, raising such a gale as the boat had never ridden before, and such a splash as the little fellow had never achieved in his tub at home.

Mary Cottontail

(From a True Happening)

MARY COTTONTAIL was a little brown wild rabbit, who lived in the woods just outside Boston. On the morning of this story—a bright sunny spring day—she decided to take a trip through the woods by herself.

"How good it is to be out on such a warm sunny day," she thought. "Everything seems so happy and friendly," she went on whispering to herself. And then a little shadow crossed her face, as she remembered how alert she must be to protect herself from other woodland folk. Mother Cottontail had given her protection lessons, and had cautioned her to watch well.

Mary's little heart rebelled this happy day at any need to be on guard. She felt so full of love, and somehow she felt sure that everything wanted to love her too. "There must be a mistake somewhere," she thought, and then, bunny-like, she forgot all about it, and just scampered and sprang through the woods for pure joy.

Suddenly she stopped, listened—what was that? She had heard a step. Instantly her well-learned protection lessons came to her. She must hide. Spying a little hummock where the earth and foliage matched her coat, she darted toward it. Then she sat, as if turned to stone, little front paws up ready to spring—not a quiver, not even her little nose moved.

The step came nearer and nearer, and now it was very near. Still Mary Cottontail stayed motionless, only the little front paws showed how ready she was to spring, if the step came too near. Then a voice spoke. It was soft and gentle and full of love. Mary's little heart began to lose its fear, and as the voice spoke on, it seemed to tell her that her fear was all a mistake.

Little ears turned to catch the music of the words, little paws relaxed and rested on the soft earth, little body rested too, little nose began to quiver and little heart was happy. And all around little birds sang of that same joy of heart.

Birds' Feathers

"WHAT are you going to show us today, Aunt Clara?" asked Fred, after he and Bess had hung up their coats and hats and had come into the cozy sitting-room. Aunt Clara was sitting by the open window with a book in her hand.

"This book about birds reminds me of my collection of feathers. Did I ever show it to you?"

"No. I've never heard of anyone's collecting feathers," said Fred.

Aunt Clara drew up a table and placed a book upon it. Bess and Fred cried out in astonishment as she turned the leaves, showing page after page of feathers; some long and stiff, some curled, some soft and as light as thistledown. And the colors! There seemed to be all the colors of the rainbow, with every possible combination.

"I never, never saw anything so lovely!" cried Bess.

"Some birds are dressed in bright colors and some in dull browns and grays. I wonder why?" said Fred.

"Usually the birds that spend a good deal of time hopping about on the ground eating grain or seeds are dressed in dull colors. They need the protective coloring, so they wear the same color as the ground itself. You might pass quite near them without seeing them. On the other hand, birds that live in trees most of the time and find their food there, can hide behind branches and leaves. So they can dress in bright colors. Even then, think how few of them you see, except for a flash of color among the branches."

"Think of those reds and greens and yellows!" said Elinor. "They are as pretty as flowers."

"Ah, that's a wonderful story!" said Aunt Clara.

"Oh, what do you mean? Tell us, Aunt Clara," cried Fred.

"Many of the colors that look so brilliant are merely reflected light! If a feather has ridges on it, or specks on the under surface, light is reflected, and may be broken into colors like those that you have seen with a glass prism. But the colors black, red and brown are caused by coloring matter in the feather.

"A bird seems to know when its color protects it. It will stand perfectly still when it is against a background of the color it is dressed in, as though it knew that it was invisible.

"I want to know all the birds sometime," said Fred.

"That is no easy task. It has taken me a long time to learn the different ones. You see, some of them change their coats with the seasons. And instead of losing their feathers all at one time, they come off one by one, or in pairs, and new ones are ready to take their place. So, as you can see, for a while they are dressed in suits that are neither one thing nor another."

"So they are dressed partly in winter suits and partly in summer suits. How funny!" laughed Fred.

"Yes. That may be one reason why they do not like to be seen at that time. A goldfinch loses his bright dress and wears a sober suit like that of his quiet little wife. The scarlet tanager loses his brilliant red coat and wears dull colors. There is another odd way that birds have of getting a new suit. In spring some of them change their colors without losing a feather!"

"Why, how can they possibly do that?" asked Bess.

"The edges of their feathers wear off, leaving the rest, which is of an entirely different color! So they seem to be wearing a new suit. Is not that a convenient thing to do?"

"Well, that's an easy way to change one's clothes," said Fred.

"I had no idea that feathers were such interesting things," said Bess.

The Mail Bag

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Dear Friends:

Here is something that ought to be very interesting to you all. One of my favorite games is riding on the rugs. The floor is slippery and the rugs few and far between—it seems like miles. Well, I start on a gallop for the nearest one and when I get there it slides with me on it just like a toboggan slide. Try it sometime. If you keep on going, you can take three or four rides in one room. It is the best sport I have found yet.

I must tell you a secret I have learned that I have a fairly good singing voice—bass, I think it is, and I sit on the back porch and practise.

Of course it needs much training and cultivating. It is just a low quiet growl so my neighbors are not disturbed. Perhaps some of you sing. It is quite a nice pastime, especially when you get to the point where you have overcome puppy tricks, such as chewing up rubbers and hats and gloves.

Our birds are becoming so tame that they come almost to the porch to talk to me, and others that come to our "roof garden" to dine, peek in at the window and sing. I suppose I shouldn't do it, but sometimes I wait till there are about 20 of them in our pussy-willow tree, which is quite near the porch, and then suddenly when all is quiet, except for their chatter, I jump at them. And such a flutter of feathers! I've never been able to quite understand how they fly. When I am rug-riding I make believe I am flying, but I am not nearly as graceful as the birds.

Did you read about Tom Pratt in the Monitor some time ago? He is a very nice dog, clever, too. I'd like to meet him sometime.

Yesterday our neighbor's dog, Boots, came over to play with Tiger, and you should have been here to see the fun. Tiger was sitting out in the middle of the yard when Boots came swooping down on him. He went round and round, faster and faster, at first taking wide circles, then closing in toward Tiger, and barking all the time. Tiger sat there with his fur fluffed out like a ruffled old hen and one paw raised as if to say, "I'm not afraid, but you'd better keep your distance, young man, or I'll slap." At last he took courage and charged at Boots, chased him all over, and they had a regular tussle. Lately Tiger has been playing with a little tiny black and white puppy, another neighbor, and they have the best times, except that Tiger is rather rough when he plays.

Now I shall be waiting to see some letters in the Monitor from other little dogs, and with all good wishes to you all and to our good friend, the Editor. Your little friend,

Prince Rondo.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Waddles:

We are two little fantail goldfish and have our beautiful green bowl on the table where our mistress reads the Monitor every day. We have been seeing a lot about you. At first we didn't know if you would have an interest in fish or not, but we saw your little webbed feet and then we knew you must love the water too.

It is true we don't have much of it to swim in but our bowl is quite large enough for us at present because we are very young fish. We hope you have a delightful pool of very fresh water where the sunlight plays upon it, and where you can paddle cheerfully these beautiful mornings.

We have something green that grows in our bowl which we like to nibble at once in a while and we know you must like those lovely green plants that grow in the water. We also have two shells from the beach and you might appreciate them as we do. Our mistress placed the pearl buttons from her gloves in a shell and somehow it does remind us of the ocean where so many of our larger cousins live.

We hope you don't think we are vain when we tell you how we got our names. Joy was such a deep rich gold in color that it was the only name our mistress could think of when she saw him in the sunlight. Rubiayat was a lighter gold but so lovely that our mistress thought of a perfect poem when she saw him and so she called him Rubaiyat. This makes us very happy for you see our business is to bring cheer to our mistress and her friends. We thought you would like to hear about that for we can see how you bring cheer to so many Monitor readers.

The water is a very lovely place to live in and we hope our mistress lets us out in a pool of it sometime. It would bring us much pleasure if you could be there too.

Joy and Rubaiyat.

Rolla, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Mail Bag and should like to receive letters from girls near my age (11). For over two years I lived in Mexico, and should be glad to tell anyone about Mexican customs. They are very different from ours. I like to sing in Spanish and I am learning to play piano. I am anxious to gain some pen pals and will answer all letters I receive. Julia M. H.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Dainty Place Cards You Can Make

THE next time you need place cards, you can make some very dainty and original ones for yourself from left-over scraps of wallpaper, or from the colored linings of old envelopes.

First cut your pattern from the illustration, from stiff white cardboard.

Place two pieces of wallpaper back to back, put your pattern in place and cut around the outline, to get the dress material. Cut the arm and basket from white paper. Now ink in the lines of the hands, basket top, shoes, etc., tracing them if you cannot manage the drawing freehand. If the wallpaper is light in color, it is a good plan to ink the outline of the arm and basket to make them stand out better.

Now assemble the pieces. Paste the wallpaper cutouts on the cardboard pattern, of course. Then fasten the arm and basket in place with a touch of glue on the upper part of the arm, and place the whole under a weight so that it will dry flat. When quite dry, bend the ends of the "stand" back on the dotted lines so that the place card will stand up.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Children Can Make These Attractive Place Cards From Wallpaper.

If you wish, you may color the arms and legs, basket, stockings, shoes and stand. An arm and basket may also be put on the back if desired.

All that is necessary now is to letter in the names of your guests on the blank part of the basket.

Summer Sounds

Down in the meadow
I heard something pass,
Something like sunshine
Along the grass.
I only heard it,
I did not see;
Noisy sunshine,—
Could such a thing be?

Down in the meadow
Are lovely things,
All of them buzz
And all have wings.
But what I heard
Was as soft as rain,—
I know!
'Twas a fairy's aeroplane!

Rose B. Foster

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The Home Forum

"Do Be Sensible!"

SHE is a poet, is Miss Jane, the only poet among all our Jaalam folks—that is, the only one of us who is articulate in verse. For although most of us would glance aslant down our noses at the accusation, we are all poets, in Jaalam. In our lilting speech there is true poetical rhythm; in most of our doings there is rhyme and reason; and about all Jaalam life there is a homely epic quality, as there is about all living that, while sober and staid outwardly, inwardly glows with deeper and richer colors. Now and then these crop to the surface, in some memorable and revealing phrase, as one did today as I talked with old Tod Driscoll, a wise carpenter, in his workshop. His dog, Ben, was restless as we talked, and Tod flung him a jeweled aside. "What ails you, Ben? Don't your feathers fit you?" How many times we trot about restlessly and sniff at latched doors, because we feel ill-fitting to our feathers.

But Miss Jane. As I think of her now I have an impression of the quiet grays and blues of middle age, of shy china-blue eyes that glance sidelong, and a soft voice that speaks precisely and somewhat timidly. These, however, are but the outward dove-gray feathers; could you but see her in the proper light you would know that she walks clad in rare purple and sun-shot gold. And you would know, too, that her feet tread other paths than the prosaic tree-bordered streets of Jaalam, with elm roots humping across the walks for the feet of the unwary—paths that wind through primrose-dotted green fields, beneath unclouded skies. I know, for once in a great while I am permitted to walk with her. For I too am a writer of sorts, and now and then, meeting Miss Jane in the Library, she spreads her folded white sheets before me, mild pride in her blue eye but a modest pursing about her soft mouth. This relaxes as I find things to praise, and we discuss dactyls and spondees and count stresses on our fingers while the frosty eye of the librarian warns us that for all our seeming of being grown up we are to her no better than twelve-year-old gigglers. One more word and out we go.

"I'm glad you liked them," says Miss Jane softly, as she folds the white sheets again.

And indeed I do. Her verses run pleasantly, like shy sparkling brooks rippling through pasture grasses to the song of phœbe birds; there is about them a sweetness "like thyme, crushed into fragrance by a barefoot maid, milking at dewy dawn, in Elfin-land." There is a quiet, elfin humor in them, too, the humor of a shy girl-elf in starched petticoats and pigtails; the verses run up with a little quirk at the end, and leave you with a chuckle in your throat. They are about common things, gardens, and midnight bells, and children swallow-swooping on roller skates, and red tail lights winking down the rain wet streets, but these common things are all touched with beauty. And now and then Miss Jane writes of that young and brave world at the turn of the century, a world of simplicity and dearness to those of us who remember it. Croquet balls click on the parsonage lawn, and hooves clop softly on dusty roads under an apricot moon; girls with wide-brimmed sailors pinned over pompadours, and boys in striped blazers, wheel through sunny white orchards with a flicker of shining spokes, and to quote Miss Jane, "all the world has handlebars."

"I do like them," I insist.

"I'm glad." Miss Jane's dove-gray has a faint pink flush, now, and she glances sidelong with a quaint little twist of her prim mouth. "My sister doesn't," she confides. "She says, 'Jane, do be sensible!'"

There, in Miss Jane's sister, speaks the inarticulate side of Jaalam—the folks who glance aslant down their noses, the folks, if you like, who never quite fit their feathers, who never even heard of that quatrain of Hugo's that Miss Jane once quoted to me:

"Soyez comme l'oiseau posé pour un instant
Sur des rameaux trop frêles,
Qui sent ployer la branche et qui chant pourtant,
Sachant qu'il a des ailes!"

They are so unaware, these others, that they have feathers, and that feathers mean wings! And of course they have them. For even if these practical, these sensible folks, perched so securely on their solid branches, see only future apple pies in a blossom-freighted orchard, they are using their wings—in a rather penguin fashion, to be sure, but still using them.

And if they but knew it, Miss Jane is far more sensible than they. For somehow that word has gone askew in our New England use; we have reduced it to its lowest power of "common-sense" and made that its only meaning. To be sensible is to be commonplace, prosaic, to have both feet on the ground—although no one ever got anywhere with both feet firmly planted, now did they? It has come to mean being serious, and grown up, and to see busyness as the major virtue. We call this definition puritanic, though really it isn't that, but a by-product of our hard New England soil. One doesn't tickle it with a hoe and see it laugh with a harvest, by a long shot. Unless one keeps on digging it smiles rather sourly at our tickling, with a master crop of weeds and rocks. And so to be sensible, and dig away doggedly, with never a glance for the tree swallows drawing designs against the blue overhead, has become a virtue with us.

Miss Jane's primrose-dotted world is, of course, a far more sensible one. And, more or less openly, we all live in it. We till our vegetable gardens, with corn and potatoes and beets in ordered rows, but that is a mere gesture; we pretend an absorbed interest in them only to satisfy our New England conventions, and to enable us to speak wisely to the neighbors regarding our crops. That convention of bread-and-butter satisfied, we are free to give ourselves to the deeper meaning of "being sensible"—our flower gardens, if you like, our tulip beds, and foxgloves, and delphiniums, our color from April to October, from ageratum to zinnias. This is our real interest, though being of New England we are shy in admitting it, and belittle it in our talk with others. We may be wordy and boastful about our peas and potatoes, but of our flower beds we admit offhand that they did pretty well, considering how little time we had to spare them—while inwardly, behind our indifferent eyes, we treasure every word of praise. For, you see, we know that it's the flower gardens that are really sensible; the peas and potatoes are but commonsense.

And it is the really sensible things that pay us the richest dividends. I think back over the calendar and am shamefaced to see how few really sensible things I've done of late. I can remember, at the tail-end of a three-day January northeaster, finding pressing and urgent business at the coast, affairs having to do with gulls hovering above the running plumes of spray, and the good salt wind, and the hoarse laughing thunder of the beach. I can remember a long March night in our Jaalam telephone office, talking with Jim Clifford, the operator, and Tom Conners, our night watchman; we were merry over quaint Jaalam happenings and people, and going home under the frosty morning stars I knew a new friendliness and affection for this town of mine. I can remember trimming an old apple tree in a far corner, a forlorn old tree that lives humbly among wild cherries and blackberry canes; it was common-sense to cut it down, but it was sensible to trim it and set in grafts of McIntosh. I know that when, at last, it goes to the fireplace, the wood will glow more warmly for its fruitful old age. And I can remember rare moments, all too rare, when all the courage, all the romance and beauty of this crumpied and blotted palimpsest we call the world has assumed a new significance. These have come unsought and without reason; one such moment came as we watched our two kittens, struggling in mock combat at the sunny kitchen door, suddenly stricken with drowsiness; another came on stopping by pasture bars on a moonlit night, to hark for an instant to the west wind dancing to the tune of whippoorwills, her feet lit by the secret flashings of the fireflies. On such times the over-writing of the years has been erased by a renewed knowledge of the goodness of life, and that brave and shining world of youth that Miss Jane sees so clearly, in all its simplicity, has been here and now.

None of these things have been sensible, in our New England meaning of the word, but in a deeper way, in Miss Jane's way, they have been sensible indeed. For I am the richer because of them, and they have brought so much that I am grateful to Miss Jane's sister for her admonition, "Do be sensible!" It's really very sound advice.

DANIEL CHASE.

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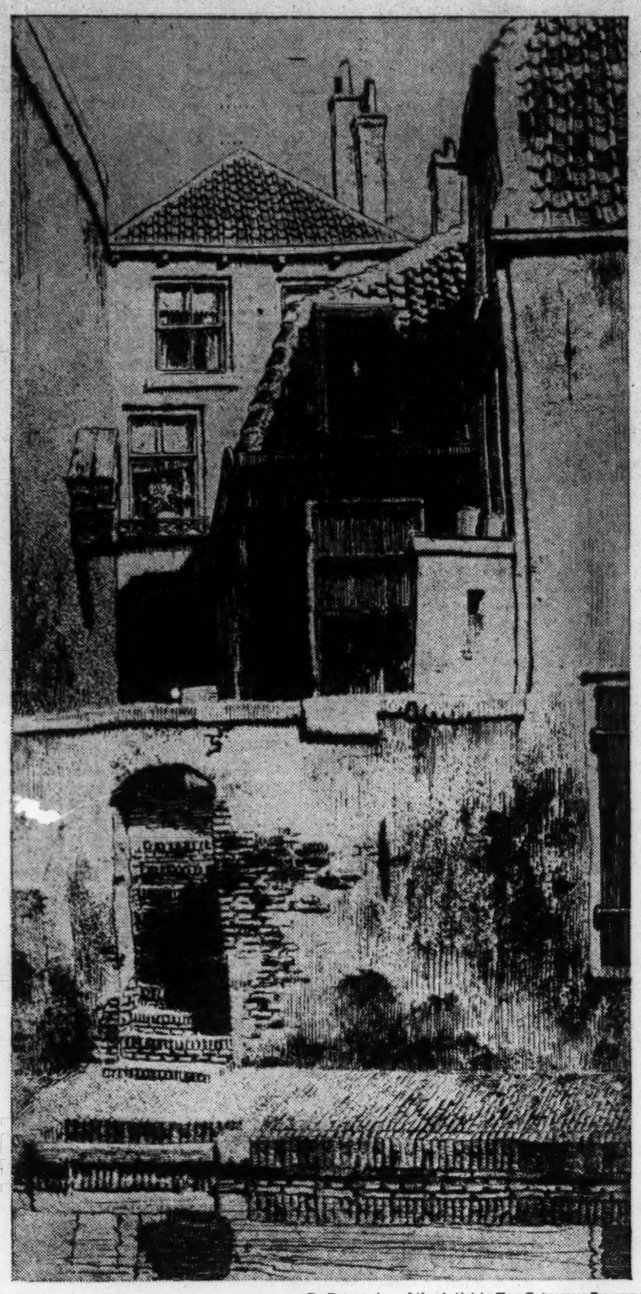

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Stone Steps, Utrecht (Holland): From an Etching by D. Harting

A Vision of Sicily

Sicily! Sicilia! What music there is in the very name of that island set like a precious jewel in the blue Mediterranean; that stepping-stone between Europe and Africa which partakes of the characteristics of both continents!

To mention Sicily is to call up a vision of green hillsides and fertile valleys, white sands washed by indigo seas, purple mountains capped with snow, and, towering above them all, great Etna watching in pure majesty over the fair land of which she is undisputed queen.

Sicily the Enchantress, sung by poets in all ages, beloved alike by gods and men, casts her powerful spell far and wide over the earth. She is the dream, the goal, of thousands of would-be travellers, while those who have once visited her enchanted shores carry in their hearts the ceaseless longing to return.

In what does this spell consist that its power should be felt by persons of all nationalities, and of widely differing culture and tastes? Perhaps the secret lies in the infinite variety, the manifold beauty and interest contained in an area of only about 10,000 square miles, within which each one may find what he seeks—something which makes a personal appeal to him.

The lover of nature may feast his eyes on the ever-changing sea, rich in blue and purple hues, growing pink and then wine dark at sunset, exactly as Homer describes it in the Odyssey. Grey-brown hills rise fold upon fold above the rich green and gold of orange and lemon groves, the fairy white and blush pink of almond blossom. Near at hand, in fields and gardens, colour runs riot, blazing from hedges of scarlet geranium, bushes of hibiscus, masses of purple iris and palest mauve stock, while great dark violets of a size and perfume peculiar to Sicily nestle at the foot of tall palms, whose luxuriant growth reminds us that Africa is not far away.

Among all the glowing colours painted by nature's lavish brush, green and gold predominate in the Sicilian landscape. Grey-green hills, emerald-green valleys, groves of dark green trees amid whose polished foliage gleams the golden fruit and under whose shadow the ground is carpeted with pale yellow oxalis, that delicate sweet-scented, typically Sicilian flower. Acres of feathery yellow mustard, patches of deep orange marigolds among grass-grown ruins. Temples of golden sandstone, fields of ripening corn—and in keeping with the landscape, gaily painted yellow carts file in slow procession along the winding roads. The prevailing tint is repeated even underground, for the mines of Sicily do not yield black coal like those of the grim north, but yellow sulphur, that precious product of the sun-baked earth! And the golden sunlight sheds its blessing on this favoured land, whose mild and sunny climate caused Cicero to declare that the sun is seen at least once on every day in the year.—ISABEL EMERSON, in "Things Seen in Sicily." (London: Seeley, Service & Co., Ltd. New York: Dutton.)

THIS etching portrays a view which is typical of the old stone ways bordering the canals of Utrecht. Indeed, Utrecht is largely composed of water—branches of the Crooked Rhine which, through the centuries, has had to bend its will and modify its activities in order to accommodate the buildings that have gradually sprung up. Some of the old houses along the main canal, the Oude Gracht, bring to light pictures of days gone by, when county families in the province owned town mansions on its banks. These few remaining homes are large and high, built upon arched cellars to afford secure foundations. Today the cellars are, for the most part, used for storage; but here and there a white curtain, or a flower-pot standing on a sill, tells of occupants within.

The streets skirting the canals were at one time lined, on the waterside, by low parapet walls, where neighbors were wont to sit and chat, while in front of the houses there were—and in some cases still are—seats, raised on granite blocks, the properties being divided one from another by small out-jutting rails. As time went on most of the seats disappeared, leaving the rails encroaching on the causeway, a serious impediment to the movements of the pedestrian of today.

But this is not the only obstacle with which the traveler has to contend. Drivers of vehicles are possessed with the one idea of reaching their destination in as noisy and speedy a way as possible, the one rule of the road being that foot passengers must get out of it. To add to this, the streets are intersected with tram lines which wind from side to side in order to ease the passage round the narrow and jolting corners. Happily for Utrecht and its citizens, the highways of commerce are the gently flowing canals, the waters of which deaden the sounds of the streets. Here the air is cool and clean; the colors that centuries have collected on roof and walls play with their reflections, and the sight of the silent barges gliding by brings a sense of rest.

In the corner chosen by this artist shadow and sunshine have equally attractive parts, the one enhancing the qualities of the other, both helping to bring out the quaint beauty of the buildings with their fine old tiling and strangely spaced windows. Height has been forcefully emphasized by the narrow dimensions of the panel, and also by the steeply ascending steps which carry the eye upward to the mounting tiles on the ridge above.

Reflection

Beside a still blue pool set round with pines,
A single birch tree quivers, jade-and-white;
And deep below, its second selfhood shines,
Slim, tender-leafed, in all its silver height.

MARGARET ASHMUN.

The Art of Puvis de Chavannes

He was the first painter of modern days to understand how carefully true decorative art must accommodate itself to the conditions of light, tonality, and surroundings of the space to be decorated, and that between the essentials of wall-painting and of easel-painting there are fundamental and insuperable differences. Year by year we see him coming to acknowledge these differences more clearly. He early recognized that it was necessary to banish from a wall all realism, all attempt to convince the eye that the painted thing was real; and he soon came to class with this, as another form of deception to be avoided, all violent effects of light and shade which deceive the eye as to the flatness and solidity of that wall. Therefore, he grew to avoid complex and huddled groups of figures, since such figures could not be relieved against one another without strong shadows, and relief against relief must necessarily produce salience of effect, and spaced his figures more and more widely, setting them separately in empty spaces, or arranging them in parallel planes which do not intersect, but sweep straight from one side of the picture to the other. Indeed, this trick of composing in a series of well-marked parallel planes, each of which is maintained at its own depth throughout the canvas, is one of the most marked characteristics of his work. Hesitating in his first pictures, we see the method adhered to more closely in each successive composition, and finally affirmed in the "Ludus pro Patria" and in the Sorbonne Hemicycle.

He perceived, too, that in mural paintings, which must be long at a time before the spectator during public ceremonials or during the daily business of those who frequent the buildings they adorn, there should be no restless gesticulations, no unstable equilibriums, no rapid movements, but the aim should be instead to offer a quiet refuge to the eye. And much of this reposeful effect he obtains by his use of landscapes. He first of all produces the idea of symmetry and order in them by alinements of similar tree trunks of the same diameter; his groves are regularly and discreetly ornamental. Next, they always convey a sense of pleasant ease and leisure. They are of the soft green-sward, or placid sea, or shady boscage, or fertile plain; he shows us no rebellious nature.

Like the Pre-Raphaelite landscapists, he suppressed the sky as much as possible, but did so by raising the horizon line—a modern proceeding. Another curious mixture in his methods is that his backgrounds are modern — vague, hazy, almost impressionistic—while his foregrounds are primitive, with the littlest flowers or each leaf of a shrub delicate and carefully detailed.—Translated from the French of ROBERT DE LA SIZERANNE, in "Masters in Art." (Boston: Bates & Guild, 1903.)

Spiritual Self-Completeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY allots much space to the word "self," which, when coupled with certain other words, such as righteousness, justification, condemnation, love, will, pity, and the like, presents many unlovely traits of character. One may lightly apply these terms to other people, but when one hears them applied to oneself how disagreeable they sound! Yet many individuals indulge these faults without being aware of the fact, for they are self-deceived.

On the other hand, there are other words which when coupled with the word "self" present a vision of beauty, serenity, steadfastness, dominion, and fruition. Such words as respect, control, forgetfulness, sacrifice may be appropriated by every individual without exception.

Christ Jesus said: "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." So also St. Paul declared that we are not "sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves;" but he added these words of comfort: "Our sufficiency is of God." It were well, then, to turn our attention to the consideration of that spiritual selfhood made in God's image and likeness and, having clearly discerned its nature and character, to appropriate it, for the putting on of the spiritual sense of self will enable us to rise above inharmony and limitation of every kind.

It has been generally believed that man has a physical body within which dwell life and intelligence. We find, however, that throughout the Scriptures the fact is stressed that God is Life. The human sense of life which apparently begins with birth and ends in death has nothing to do with Life, God, who is infinite, omnipresent, and omnipotent. Admitting this, we cannot fail to accept the fact that man, made in God's image and likeness, expresses His eternal, immortal nature, and forever reflects infinite, omnipresent Life.

The teachings of Christian Science are in perfect harmony with the facts of spiritual being set forth in the Bible. Furthermore, this Science explains these truths so simply and logically that they may be demonstrated in human experience. On page 294 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "Man's genuine selfhood is recognizable only in what is good and true. Man is neither self-made nor made by mortals. God created man." And on page 311 of the same book we find this statement: "God is Mind." God—the infinite, omnipresent, and omnipotent One—is Mind. Then the divine individuality must be supreme good, the Father-Mother. Mind is Love, infinite intelligence; and our true spiritual selfhood is the image of infinite Mind.

Our genuine selfhood is indeed recognizable in those spiritual qualities of which we are conscious, and to which we give expression here and now. The sweet unselfishness and affection which cause one to set aside his own desires and inclinations in order to do good to others are an expression of the divine nature. The unfaltering courage which in the face of seeming danger keeps a person at his post of duty, with quiet confidence in the power of God to protect him, is an expression of true selfhood. The purity and integrity which cause one to shun all that is contrary to his highest sense of right are of the very essence of true selfhood. Gentleness, tenderness, compassion, justice, mercy, courage, wisdom—all these qualities, expressing the atmosphere of harmony, are part of the divine selfhood of man, the perfect reflection of God, Mind.

If a person scantily and shabbily clothed were presented with new garments of beauty and usefulness, his natural impulse would be to cast away the old and put on the new. So may we cast away the false sense of self and put on the new and true selfhood. We can repudiate as utterly false and worthless the thoughts of self-interest, self-justification, self-love, or self-pity which may have seemed to belong to us; and, turning to infinite Mind, we can express thoughts of purity, affection, goodness, intelligence, wisdom, unselfishness, meekness, humility, joy, and strength. As we entertain spiritual ideas, cherishing and expressing them, putting them into practice in every detail of our human affairs, we shall experience a sense of true self-respect and self-confidence, and shall daily approach that blessed state of understanding which Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 264) "will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Green Symphony

Gloom of the summer woods,
Emerald and still,
Moss of the sloping bank,
Robe of the hill,
Rockery's feathered ferns,
Vine-circled bower,
Tone of a tumbling wave,
Stem of a flower.

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF.

גייסטיגע זעלבסט-פאלקאָמענהייט

(אויסערצעם פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטער")

א וועלשערבוך גיט אַ פּויל פּלאַץ צו דעם וואָרט „זעלבסט," ווען דיזעם וואָרט ווערט פֿאַראייניגט מיט געוויסע אַנדערע ווערטער, אַזוי ווי גערעכטיגקייט, רעכט־פֿערטיגונג, פֿערדאָמונג, ליבע, וויללעכקראַפֿט, מיטלייד, און נאָך עהנליכ

Financial: Market Quotations

Brisk Forward Movement With Specialties Up

Substantial Advances Are Made and Trading Is Very Brisk

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Financial markets leaped forward today under the leadership of grains and cotton, and new high prices for the last year or more were established by leading securities and most staples.

The so-called farm stocks were given a fast ride as wheat soared 3 or more cents a bushel, and cotton recorded buoyant gains of $2.50 to around $3 a bale.

Corn and rye stepped up along with wheat. Roseate views of acreage reduction, with fair prospects of an international agreement on this point, together with crop damage reports, speculative forward buying and short covering were some of the factors credited with the upswing of staples. At the same time the American dollar held fairly steady in foreign exchange markets, while continued good news of business and industrial improvement continued to come from all parts of the country.

Heavy Buying Movement

Share prices opened steady to firm, but a heavy buying movement began in the second hour. For awhile the movement was speedy, and volume was at the rate of around 5,000,000 shares. The activity quieted down, however, in later trading, and most of the sharp gainers dropped back from their tops.

Various commodity and industrial groups pushed forward for advances of 1 to 4 points or more.

The late tone was strong. Case and National Distillers rose 6 and 7 points respectively while issues up more than 2 included American Telephone, du Pont, Columbia Carbon, United States Industrial Alcohol, American Can and Allied Chemical.

United States Steel and Standard Oil of New Jersey firmed more than a point each.

Transfers approximated 4,600,000 shares.

The tendency of the domestic commodity situation to usurp market leadership which has been held for some time by gyrating foreign exchanges was of considerable interest to traders. Various indices disclose that the level of commodity prices in this country has advanced to a new high for the last 18 months or longer.

While production curtailment plans, coupled with damaging crop weather, had an important effect on the price movements, in grains the basic strength of commodities generally has been attributed to the Administration's announced intention of raising prices, one way or another, so that debts can be liquidated with money of about the same value as when the obligations were contracted.

Bond Prices Firm

Soaring prices for grains and cotton appeared to stiffen demand today for some semi-speculative rail bonds of the southern and western regions.

Prices were generally firm though the market in the early dealings was not as a whole keenly responsive to the resumption of bullish activities in stocks.

Gains of a point or so in issues of such roads as Southern Railway, Illinois Central, and Chicago & North Western were attributed by some traders to the upswing in commodities, but the same factor failed to exercise a marked influence on the bonds of such important grain carriers as Great Northern and Santa Fe, which were only narrowly changed from Saturday's closing levels.

Communications securities were the liveliest feature of the utility group, and gains running to a point or so were registered by the International Telephone-PostalTelegraph group. American Telephone 4½s improved fractionally. Secondary issues in the power and light department showed a moderate swing toward higher levels.

Industrials were mixed, with oils apparently, taking moderate selling. Warner Bros. 6s and U. S. Rubber 5s were fairly strong.

European government obligations ruled generally firm in a featureless foreign market. U. S. Governments were quiet and steady.

Railway Earnings

Western Pacific

	1933	1932
May gross	$900,589	$811,949
Net oper inc	37,324	*9,641
5 mos gross	3,466,827	3,952,673
Net opera def	273,650	433,810

*Deficit.

Chicago Great Western

	1933	1932
May gross	$1,274,600	$1,250,243
Net oper inc	175,889	47,384
Surp after charges	25,822	*98,739
5 mos gross	5,217,431	6,565,816
Net oper inc	*258,010	433,591
Def after charges	999,793	281,409

Great Northern

	1933	1932
May gross	$4,782,182	$4,103,881
Net oper inc	1,001,883	*775,270
5 mos gross	19,233,042	20,338,654
Net oper inc	*144,984	*2,387,250

Southern Railway

	1933	1932
May gross	$6,544,065	$5,810,672
Net oper inc	1,310,383	*207,444
6 mos gross	39,962,921	32,000,300
Net oper inc	4,537,683	983,834

Alabama Great Southern

	1933	1932
May gross	$401,240	$336,357
Net oper inc	*3,195	*51,816
5 mos gross	1,625,440	1,779,248
Net oper inc	23,949	*225,453

New York, Ontario & Western

	1933	1932
May gross	$469,389	$495,054
Net oper inc	101,028	141,767
5 mos gross	3,842,480	4,465,424
Net oper inc	671,872	816,811

Texas & Pacific

	1933	1932
May gross	$1,782,952	$1,868,447
Net oper inc	349,519	181,340
Surp after charges	33,104	*142,795
5 mos gross	7,883,165	8,709,477
Net oper inc	1,623,918	1,005,134
Surp after charges	*807,211	*807,468

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway

	1933	1932
May gross	$894,783	$512,819
Net oper inc	187,186	*104,736
5 mos gross	3,482,538	3,306,868
Net oper inc	337,143	*38,929

*Deficit.

Prices on New York Stock Exchange

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 26	Last June 24
			—A—					
36½	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	36½	36½	36½	
12¾	3	..	Adams Express	3200	11¼	11	11⅛	10⅝
71	39	..	Adams Exp pf	10	70	70	70	
20⅞	8	..	Adams Mills	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	1600	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
9½	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	2400	8¾	7⅞	8½	
11¾	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	9¼	8½	8¼	9
87½	80	3	Air Reduction	900	88	84⅝	87⅝	85⅞
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	600	3	2⅝	3	3
24⅞	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	12700	21⅝	19⅞	20⅝	20¼
5	1	..	Alleghany Corp	7200	4⅜	3⅜	3⅞	3¾
11⅝	1	..	Allegh of ww xxx	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	7⅞
122⅞	70¾	8	Allied Chem	6600	118	114½	117½	114
21½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	5100	21¼	19⅜	21½	19¾
23	5⅝	..	Alpha Port Cem	800	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	21
8⅝	⅞	..	Amal Leather	600	7	6½	6⅝	
22½	5	..	Amal Leather pf	300	28	28	28	3
40½	18½	2	Amerada	1500	40½	39	40	38½
20⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	600	19¼	17¼	19¼	
25⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	3600	25⅝	22⅝	25¼	22¾
49⅝	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	80	44½	44½	44½	
4⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5½
43¾	23⅝	..	Am Beet Sug pf	160	39	38½	39	38¾
32¾	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	31¾	31	31	29½
95	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	90	95	95	95	
95⅞	49⅝	4	Am Can	14200	94½	90	93¾	92⅜
26	8¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	12700	26⅝	25½	26	25¼
43¾	19	..	Am Car & F pf	1800	43	41	42	40½
6½	1⅝	..	Am Chain	300	6	5¾	6	5½
48½	34	31	Am Chicle	200	48	48	48	48
38¾	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	3600	34¾	32½	34½	31½
2⅞	3	..	Am Com Alcohol Rts	4500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½
19½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	13000	12	11¾	12	16¼
25⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	28	28	28	
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	21⅜	21	21⅝	21½
12½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	400	12¾	14½	14¾	12
49	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1000	47	46	47	45
13¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	600	10¼	10	10½	10½
13⅞	4¼	..	Am International	2400	12¼	11½	12	11¾
1⅞	1¼	..	Am La France	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
8	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	200	10	8	8	9
30	8⅞	..	Am Locomotive	50000	30¼	28¼	30¼	27⅜
53	17¼	..	Am Loco pf	800	52½	50	52½	51¾
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	400	5	5	5	5
22	3½	..	Am Metal	5600	18½	17	18½	17½
15½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	5600	13⅞	13½	13½	13
40⅜	7/16	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	35½	35½	35½	35
16¾	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	9000	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	15½
20½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5000	18⅞	17¾	18⅜	17⅝
35	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	300	35	34½	34½	
7	⅞	..	Am Seating	8000	6⅞	6¼	6½	7
4½	1	..	Am Snip & Com	5000	2½	2½	2½	2½
36¾	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3000	34⅞	32¼	34⅝	33
84¼	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	79	78¾	79	
61¾	30½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	60	60	60	
21½	4⅝	..	Am Steel Foundries	5400	20⅜	19¼	19⅞	19
71½	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	1200	72	72	72	70
47⅛	30	2½	Am Stores	100	46	46	46	
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4800	68	66¾	67½	66
106½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	109	107¾	109	108
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	14200	129⅜	127⅛	129⅜	127½
41	10⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	6800	38⅞	36⅛	37½	37
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E st	800	33¼	31½	32⅞	32½
15	3½	..	Am Woolen	47060	15⅝	15	15½	14¼
58¼	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	22800	58	56½	57⅝	55¼
3	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
52½	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	49½	49¼	49½	
18⅝	5	..	Anaconda Cop	16200	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	16¼
24¾	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	1000	21⅞	20	20¾	19½
14½	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	200	10¾	10	10	
28¼	9¼	1	Archer Daniels	1000	27	27	27	26¼
82	41	7	Armour Del pf	500	80¼	80	80	80½
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	8600	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
4½	⅜	..	Armour Oil B	17200	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
68½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	60¾	59¾	60¼	60⅜
6	1½	..	Arnold Constable	1800	6	5½	5¾	5¾
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	30	9½	8½	9	8¾
6½	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	6½	6½	6½	
15¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1600	15¼	14¾	15½	14⅞
53	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	54	54	54	
46¼	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	47½	47½	47½	
25½	8¾	..	Asso Oil	60	25	25	25	
71¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	8000	66¾	65	65¼	68½
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	400	65½	65	65	64
48½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	800	46	44½	46	45
20	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	18	18	18	
29⅜	12⅞	1	Atl Refining	6600	29¼	28½	29½	28½
32⅞	8	6	Atlas Powder	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	
73¾	31¼	2	2Auburn Auto	9400	67	63½	65½	63¼
8	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	12600	7¼	6¾	6¾	7½
26⅜	13	1	Austin Nichols A	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
13⅝	8½	..	Aviation Corp Del	23800	12⅝	12⅜	12¼	12¼
			—B—					
12½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	30200	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	11
41½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	800	35¾	34½	34½	33
23⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9600	23½	22¾	23	22⅝
29¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1600	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28
7¼	⅝	..	Barker Bros	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5½
9⅝	3	..	Barnsdall A	5000	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9¼
24¾	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22¼
68¼	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	2000	70	69¾	70	69
8⅞	3½	..	Belding Ham	5200	8⅞	8⅝	8	7⅝
18⅞	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	45600	19⅜	18¼	19	18¼
26	9	..	Best & Co	11000	28¾	25	28	25¾
42½	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	64000	42½	39⅞	41¾	39⅞
72⅝	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	1200	72	72	72	71½
16¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	600	15¼	14¾	15¾	14⅞
51	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	3200	48⅞	48	48	47¾
36¾	18	1.60	Borden	3000	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	33¾
20	8½	..	Borg Warner	4000	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18¾
18¼	6	..	Boston & Maine	500	17¼	16½	17¼	
3	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	3		2½	2½
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	6000	12¼	11⅞	12	11⅞
15⅞	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	12	12	12	
40	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3000	39⅜	38¼	39	38⅞
83¼	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	82	82	82	82
9	3	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	83	82	82	82½
13½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	25000	18¼	13½	17¼	12⅞
3¼	½	..	Bruns Terminal	2800		2¾	2¾	2¾
12⅝	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	2800	12	11½	11½	11¾
68	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	500	72	66	72	
18⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	3400	17¾	17¼	17¾	17
57⅜	¾	..	Budd Mfg	7000	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
29¾	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	25	21⅝	25	22
5½	1	..	Budd Wheel	1200	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅛
10¾	2½	..	Bullard	400	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	200	3⅜	3	3	
10½	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	4800	17¾	17¼	17½	17¾
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½	
23½	2	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	100	16	16	16	
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
28⅝	8½	..	Byers	3100	27¼	25⅞	26⅞	25½
			—C—					
25½	7⅜	..	Calif Packing	1400	25½	23¼	25	23⅝
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2100	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7
2¼	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
22	7½	1	Canada Dry	2500	19½	19	19½	18⅝
17⅜	5½	..	Canadian Pacific	31200	17¾	17	17¼	17
31½	14	1	Cannon Mills	800	31½	30	30¾	28¾
29½	25½	3	Capital Admin pf	500	29½	29½	29½	
61	42	4	Caro Clinch & O	20	61	61	61	
90¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	67700	92¾	87	91⅝	85½
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	250	80	77½	80	78
24	8½	..	Caterpillar Trac	19200	24¾	23	23⅞	23¾
45	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	92800	46	43⅜	45¼	45⅞
4⅞	⅛	..	Celotex Co	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
30¾	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	30	30	30	30
91	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	89	89	89	
9¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	300	8	7¾	7¾	
27⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	4400	25½	24	25½	24⅜
6½	1	..	Certain-Teed	1200	6	5¾	5¾	6
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	16½	16½	16½	
40⅝	14⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	3200	40½	39½	40⅜	39
41⅝	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	42400	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	41
5½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1900	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11
6¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	3100	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
11	1½	..	Chi Mill & St P pf	21600	10⅜	9¾	9¾	9¾
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	9400	9¼	8¾	9	8½
19	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1500	21¾	19¼	19	19
10⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	5¾	5½	5	5
11⅝	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	8	8	8	7½
24¾	5	1	Chicfiasha Cot O	100	23	23	23	
8⅞	2	..	Childs Company	1000	8⅝	8	8⅝	7¾
35	7¾	..	Chrysler	7850	35	34½	34¾	34⅜
22⅞	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	20¼	19¾	20¼	
69	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	67	67	67	67½
2½	⅛	..	City Stores	1100	2	1⅞	2	1¾
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
1¾	⅛	..	City Stores pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	130	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	23	23	23	23
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	20⅜	18½	20	18¼
18⅛	3	..	Collins & Aikman	21500	18⅝	17½	17⅞	18
70½	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	20	70	70	70	
15⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2300	15¼	13⅝	14½	13½
50	16	..	Colo F & I pf	260	54	47	53½	49
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	35500	25¾	24¼	25½	24⅛
83	59	6	Columbia G of A	100	80½	80½	80½	
68¼	65¼	..	Columbia G V pf	50	74½	65¼	74½	
20⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	19½	19¼	19½	19⅜
63¼	23½	2	Columbian Carb	2500	61½	59¼	60½	58½
18¼	4	..	Comm Credit	100	14	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
23⅛	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	600	23	23	23	23
85	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	85	85	85	
31⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	31⅛	31⅛	31½	31½
24	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	23	23	23	
39⅜	18	3	Comm Inv Tr	2100	36⅞	36⅛	36½	36½
97½	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	93½	93⅛	93½	
23⅝	9	.60	Comm Solvents	61000	23½	23	23	22⅝
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & Sc	31000	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
60½	21	6	Comwith & S 6 pf	100	52	52	52	50¼
18⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	3200	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
5⅝	1¾	..	Consol Ind	400	4	3¾	3¾	4
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film 1 pf	400	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	11⅞
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	18200	59⅝	58	58⅝	58½
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	94	94	94	94
5½	2⅛	½	Consol Laundries	200	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
15	5	..	Consol Oil	52500	15	14⅜	14⅞	14⅝
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	7½	7	7½	8½
2⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	3400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	1½	..	Container A	1900	8½	8	8	8
4½	1¼	..	Container B	3400	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1800	15⅞	14⅜	15½	14¾
2½	½	..	Cont Baking B	2200	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
64½	35¼	2	Cont Can	7200	62½	61¼	62	61½
11⅛	2½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	3100	14½	13	14⅛	12¾
29¾	10½	1.20	Cont Insrance	2200	29	28⅝	28⅞	29
16	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	22500	16	15½	16	15¼
78⅝	45⅞	3	Corn Products	6700	77⅞	74¼	77½	75⅛
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	136	135½	136	
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	1400	6½	6¼	6¼	6¾
37⅝	23	21	Cream of Wheat	1500	35⅞	35	35⅞	35⅜
14¾	3¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
55⅜	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	4200	56½	54	55½	54⅞
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	600	36	36	36	36
6	1	..	Crown Zellerback	2100	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅞
26¼	9	..	Crucible Steel	140	24½	23	24⅜	23
55	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	47	47	47	
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	4700	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	2400	51⅝	51	51⅝	49⅝
5	4⅜	..	Cuba Co	1300	3	3	3	3⅛
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	2100	26½	25⅝	26½	25⅞
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	15300	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
6¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1300	6	5¾	5½	5¾
19	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
			—D—					
6¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	300	5½	5½	5½	
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1300	18	17¼	17⅝	16½
80½	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1400	78½	76½	76½	76
37½	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	12300	35¼	34	34¼	33⅝
12⅝	2	..	Denver R & G pf	400	12	11	12	11¾
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	23½
34¾	13	1½	Dome Mines	18600	33	32	32½	32½
21	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1300	21	19⅝	20½	18½
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1100	16⅝	16	16	16
10¾	2½	..	Dresser B	300	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝
1⅞	⅛	..	Duluth So Shore	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
83½	39½	3	du Pont de Nem	25800	80¾	78	80¼	78
112¾	97½	6	du Pont deb	400	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	
21	9½	1	Duplan Silk	300	23¼	21	23	
			—E—					
7⅞	1⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	6⅝	6	6⅝	6⅜
85	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	81¾	78½	80⅞	79
23	4	..	Eitington S pf	500	20	16¾	20	15
4¼	⅜	..	Eitington Schild	5700	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1400	13	12⅜	13	12¾
26⅜	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6200	24½	22⅞	23⅝	24¼
6¾	1	..	Elec Boat	3800	5½	5¼	5⅝	5⅛
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅝
15¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9300	13¼	12½	12⅞	12¾
36½	7⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	29½	29	29½	27¼
32¾	6¾	3	El Pw&L 6%pf	700	25	24¾	25	..
50	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	46	46	46	
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	3100	2⅜	2	2	2
6	5½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	1100	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	3½
61	26	3	Endicott Johnson	400	59½	58½	59½	
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	12½	12½	12½	11⅜
47	15½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	
49⅞	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	300	46	45	46	
15¾	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	1900	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10½
15	3¾	..	Erie RR	1400	14⅜	13⅝	14½	13⅞
18⅝	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	18	17¾	18	17
14	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	12¾	12	12¾	
13¾	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	500	13¾	11¾	12½	12
10	7/8	..	Evans Products	400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
10	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	
			—F—					
7¾	1	..	Fairbanks pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3	⅜	..	Fashion

Financial: News and Comment

Steady Progress Encouraging To Steel Industry

Operations Over 50 P. C. —Increase More Than Generally Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—A line in a graph describing the production of steel on a percentage of capacity basis for 1933 has not only crossed lines representing production for 1932 and 1931, but seems about ready to cross the line for 1930. Operations are now over 50 per cent of capacity, which is probably higher than anyone expected for this time of year when the present quarter of the year was starting.

There had been a net increase of 15 active blast furnaces during May and it is probable that this noteworthy record will have been duplicated this month. Consumers are buying steel, not only because of rapidly expanding needs for raw materials for filling their own orders, but because of the probability of higher prices next quarter.

The date of August 1 has been set as the date upon which virtually all finished steel items will be $2 to $6 a ton higher. It is quite probably that some steel manufacturers will announce higher prices on July 1.

Business Brisk

The briskness of conditions in the steel industry has not been duplicated for several years. Rush orders are being sent in on several occasions. There is a shortage of skilled labor in several districts due to the fact that some workers left the steel industry in pursuit of other work.

Some of the steel contracts have clauses protecting the seller against wage increases or other production costs, but the prevailing custom is to sell only one month in advance instead of the usual three months. In the case of some consumers a purchase is based more on the possibility of obtaining prompt delivery than on the matter of price.

Rail purchasing during the last week was not so large as during the preceding week. On their regular quarterly requirements of steel for routine repair work the carriers are ordering larger tonnages than for several years in anticipation of a more extensive repair program.

A feature of the last week was the increase in the number of large tonnage projects which have developed into inquiry form involving structural steel, steel for ships, pipe, etc.

The Navy Department is to construct 30 warships which will require 65,000 tons of steel, the largest shipbuilding program in several years, or since the steel barge building movement for use on the inland waterways in 1928 and 1929.

Exports Increase

Exports of iron and steel during May were the largest since 1930, due chiefly to large tonnages of scrap which were being shipped to Japan and Italy.

The American Iron and Steel Institute has completed the compilation of production of rolled steel during 1932. This amounted to about 10,000,000 tons, the smallest production since 1900. This is perhaps the most important figure of the year in the steel industry since steel ingot production, though a good indicator, does not show how much steel was produced in a merchantable form.

Statistics for May pertaining to steel sheets among the independent makers reveal that sales were in excess of both production and shipments for the month.

Pig iron demand has been rather quiet, inasmuch as this is apparently between buying seasons. The principal development of the week was the recognition that foundry operations have increased rather rapidly along the Atlantic seaboard, this having been the most sluggish branch of the steel industry to show gains over recent months.

Non-Ferrous Metals Steady

The non-ferrous metals have been quite steady. However, silver and tin fluctuated erratically and by wide margins, though prices at the close of the week were virtually the same as at the end of the preceding week.

The copper market strengthened during the week, especially abroad, where a price of 7.35 cents at the beginning of the week advanced to 7.65 cents minimum at the close. In the American market the quotation of 7¾ cents a pound was superseded by a quotation of 8 cents.

It is reported that the copper industry has appointed regional committees to study the matter of wages in the various producing districts in order that it may act intelligently in coöperating under the Industrial Recovery Act. The copper industry will probably be a leader after which the producers of other metals will model their codes.

Zinc improved $2 a ton during the week, or from 4.25 cents to 4.35 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Demand was light. Lead has been unchanged in price all week at 4.20 cents a pound, New York, and 4.05 cents, East St. Louis. Business was quite active for the week as a whole.

World Silver Output

Silver production throughout the world in May totaled 13,204,000 fine ounces, compared with 12,074,000 in April and a monthly average in 1932 of 14,061,000 fine ounces, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Output in the United States during May was 1,900,000 fine ounces, compared with 1,907,000 in April and monthly average in 1932 with 2,064,000 fine ounces.

Toledo Employment Gains

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 26—Employment in 51 major plants here, mainly automotive, increased 215 in the week ended June 24 and the 12,034 now on their pay rolls is the greatest number since Feb. 15. A gain of 513 was recorded a week ago and 277 two weeks ago. A census of all Toledo plants shows 42,119 are employed.

American Radiator Output

The Tonawanda Iron Corporation, the blast furnace subsidiary of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., has lighted its stack at North Tonawanda, Pa. Production of 13,000 tons of pig iron a month and 150 men are employed.

Many Growers Are Holding Their Wool

By the Associated Press

Helena, Mont., June 26

MURRAY STEBBINS, secretary of the Montana Wool Growers' Association, announced today that approximately 1,000,000 pounds of the 1933 crop for the State had been shipped.

This is about one-half of the amount shipped at this time last year, Mr. Stebbins said, explaining that many growers are holding their wool awaiting word from the Government to consign it or in the belief the price will continue to rise.

Trade Activity Still Upward In Chicago District

CHICAGO, June 26—Instead of the usual early summer let-down, trade activity has continued its upward movement in Chicago during the last week, according to the weekly report of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Profits at wholesale and retail are at levels even beyond expectations of officials; employment figures displayed a definite improvement over the figures for the preceding week.

Output of local steel mills more than tripled the rate of activity of last March; electric power production soared to new high levels for 1933 and both passenger and freight revenue for local railroads gained sharply, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"With the continuation of advances in the majority of commodity prices," the report says, "several of the larger wholesale houses have booked orders as high as 50 per cent in excess of those of a year ago. Greater orders from retailers, due to a desire on their part to have complete stocks at all times to handle the renewed buying activity in the department stores, also furnished the wholesalers with heavy orders.

"Employment in the metropolitan area increased more than three per cent, and pay rolls increased eight per cent over the preceding month. One of the larger electrical plants reported a five per cent increase in wages. Two of the local steel mills have recalled large numbers of their workers, and department stores continued to add to their numbers of employees.

"Railroad demands and automobile requirements continued to bolster activity in the local steel mills, and production last week rose to more than 49 per cent of capacity, the highest level since April, 1931."

General Increase In the Consumption Of American Cotton

NEW YORK, June 26—World consumption of American cotton during May aggregated 1,284,000 bales, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, as compared with 1,110,000 during April, 1,045,000 in May last year, 964,000 two years ago, and 1,027,000 three years ago.

During the 10 months of the current season, from August through May, world spinners consumed approximately 11,555,000 bales of American cotton as compared with 10,528,000 during the corresponding portion of last season, 9,222,000 two seasons ago, and 11,251,000 three season ago.

"May world consumption of American cotton was the largest in any month since October, 1929," says the Exchange Service, "and was the third largest May consumption on record, being surpassed in 1927 and in 1929 with totals of 1,434,000 and 1,339,000, respectively.

"The increase in May consumption over April was due partly to the fact that there were more working days in May than in April and partly to the fact that the daily rate of consumption increased during May, contrary to the usual seasonal trend.

"Consumption of American cotton was larger during May this year than last year in all divisions of the world cotton spinning industry except the Orient."

John D. Rockefeller Sr. Buys Tax Payment Bonds

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Comptroller Charles W. Berry announces that one of the first subscribers to the tax payment bonds offered by the city was John D. Rockefeller Sr.

For his individual account, Mr. Berry said, "Mr. Rockefeller purchased $150,000 worth of the bonds, which can be used only for the payment of taxes.

"A subscription of $550,000 for Rockefeller properties, including Rockefeller Center, has been made by John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mr. Berry's announcement added.

Salesmen employed by the city to sell the bonds went out Thursday afternoon, Mr. Berry said, and subscriptions to and including Saturday aggregated about $2,000,000.

Record Plymouth Sales

Retail sales of Plymouth cars for the week ended June 17 broke all records totaling 6794 units, an increase of 8 per cent over the previous week and 79.3 per cent over the like week of 1932.

Wholesale Prices Increase

WASHINGTON, June 26—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended June 17 increased approximately 8-10ths of 1 per cent, as compared with the previous week, Bureau of Labor Statistics announces. The index number for all commodities was 64.5 per cent on June 17, against 64 per cent on June 10.

Youngstown Steel Operations

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 26—Steel plant operations in this district this week began at 56 per cent of capacity, compared with 51 per cent a week ago and last week's average of 53 per cent.

Cash Payment On Defaulted Bonds By El Salvador

Smallest Country in South America First to Resume Interest Obligation

The announcement of resumption of cash interest payment by the Government of El Salvador on its dollar bonds sold in this country and on the sterling issue held in England, is noteworthy in that this is the first instance during the present economic slump where a country which had suspended interest payments on a foreign loan has resumed debt service.

It is also interesting in view of the fact that Salvador is the smallest country in South America, and the only one not recognized by the United States.

The Government of El Salvador defaulted on the interest due on July 1, 1932, on the series B sterling 6 per cent issue held in England and on the series C 7 per cent dollar bonds largely held in the United States. Interest was, however, paid on the series A 8 per cent dollar bonds. All issues were secured by a first lien on customs revenues.

The suspension of debt service was aggravated by a revolution followed by the communistic uprising, the quelling of which severely taxed the resources of the Government. These political disturbances were largely the result of the economic recession.

One year ago a bondholders' protective committee was formed. The task of the committee was made increasingly difficult during the year as defaults by governments and corporations increased and numerous moratoria were declared. The fact that the present Government of El Salvador had not been officially recognized by the United States Government also accentuated an already difficult situation.

The present Government of El Salvador, headed by Gen. Maximiliano Martinez, sent a representative to the United States in the summer of 1932 to examine, with the bondholders' committee, ways and means of resuming debt service.

A provisional agreement was reached in September by which the Government agreed to remit 20 per cent of custom collections for loan service. In April, 1933, the bondholders' committee sent Mr. Fred Lavis to Salvador with authority to enter into a definitive agreement with the Government. On May 5 a new agreement was signed, which was later ratified by the Salvador Congress and the bondholders' committee.

This agreement provides for full coupon payments for the A and B bonds and one-half payment on the C bonds, all sinking fund payments to be suspended for a period of two years.

Interest-bearing scrip is to be issued for unpaid coupons on B and C issues. The agreement, which is to cover the period Jan. 1, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1934, in no way impairs the rights of the bondholders in accordance with the original loan contract of 1922.

Endicott Johnson Earns $1.59 a Share

Endicott Johnson Corp. and subsidiaries (shoe manufacturers) report for the six months ended June 3, 1933, net profit of $855,184 after charges, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to $1.59 a share on the 405,360 shares of $50 par common stock. This compares with net loss of $4580 for the six months ended June 4, 1932.

Current assets as of June 3, 1933, including $4,433,222 cash, amounted to $23,398,283 and current liabilities were $2,529,738. This compares with cash of $4,725,769, current assets of $23,440,425 and current liabilities of $1,779,656 on June 4 of the previous year.

May Hold Steel Prices Down Until Wages Rise

Predominant conservative opinion among iron and steel executives appears to be rallying to the position of the industrial recovery administration that price advances be deferred until after wages have been raised, states the magazine Steel.

This week when executives meet in New York to consider the iron and steel industry's trade practice code a determination of prices is expected.

In the meantime, the intrinsic strength of the markets, regardless of any artificial support, is manifest in isolated advances, such as 50 to 75 cents a ton on coke, $5 a ton on rivets, and short-range selling on practically all products.

Good Business Rise For May and June

WASHINGTON, June 26—The Federal Reserve board review says industrial activity increased rapidly in May and the early part of June, and there was an advance in the general level of commodity prices. Raw materials traded in on organized exchanges showed wide fluctuations and a general rapid upward movement, while other commodities as a group showed relatively little increase.

Volume of industrial production, measured by seasonably adjusted index, increased from 67 per cent of 1923-1925 average in April to 76 per cent in May, compared with 60 per cent in March, 1933.

Pennsylvania Crude Advanced

PITTSBURGH, June 26—Tidewater Pipe Company has posted an advance of 10 cents a barrel in Bradford-Alleghany crude oil to $1.37. South Penn Oil also announced an advance of 10 cents a barrel on all grades of Pennsylvania crude.

U. S. Rubber Adds Men

HARTFORD, Conn., June 26—United States Rubber Company, of Naugatuck, will add 600 more employees when production is resumed July 10, following annual inventory shut-down, effective June 24.

First Rise in Living Costs Of Wage Earners Since 1930

Due to Substantial Advance in Food Prices, Cost of Living Up 0.8 P. C., Says Conference Board—Trend of Rent and Fuel Costs Still Down

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—For the first time since September, 1930, there has been an increase in the cost of living of wage earners, according to the index of the National Industrial Conference Board. The increase, which amounted to 0.8 per cent, was due almost entirely to a substantial rise in food prices. Total living costs in May were 7.4 per cent lower than in May, 1932, and 27.1 per cent lower than in May, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar, on the base, 1923 100 cents, was 138.7 cents in May, as compared with 13.9 cents in April. For the entire period covered by the National Industrial Conference Board's computations, the purchasing power of the dollar was highest at 161.3 cents in July, 1914, and lowest at 80.9 cents in July, 1920.

Food Prices Up

Although a seasonal upturn in food prices is generally observed between April and May, the increase of 3.6% between these two months of this year is much larger than the usual seasonal rise. Compared with prices in May, 1932, there has been a decline of 7.5% and since May of four years ago, a decline of 38.9%.

Rents continued on their downward trend, declining 0.8% since April. From 13 of the 172 cities included in the index, higher rentals were reported; from 34 cities, lower rentals, and from the remaining cities, no change. Since May, 1932, and May, 1929, rents have declined 13.6% and 31.1% respectively.

The clothing index as a whole remained the same in May as in April. Small increases in the average prices of 24 of the 47 articles of clothing covered were offset by declines in the prices of 16 articles, while no change was noted in the prices of 7 articles. Since May, 1932, the average cost of clothing covered in this budget has fallen 9.3% and since May, 1929, 38.2%.

Coal Prices Lower

Coal prices fell 3.2 per cent between April and May, more than is generally noted between these two months. The decrease since the beginning of this year, however, was only slightly larger than the usual seasonal decline during the first five months of the year. Since May, 1932, there has been a reduction of 4.9 per cent and since May, 1929, of 13.0 per cent.

The very small increase of 0.1 per cent in the sundries index was caused by slightly higher prices of furniture and house furnishings. The sundries index as a whole was 4.2 per cent lower in May than in May, 1932, and 9.1 per cent lower than in May, 1929.

Item	Relative importance in family budget	Index numbers of the cost of living average prices 1923—100 May, 1933	April, 1933	per cent increase (+) or decrease (—) between April, 1933, and May, 1933
Food*	33	64.1	61.9	+3.6
Housing	20	63.5	64.0	—0.8
Clothing	12	90.7	90.7	0
Fuel and light	5	32.8	34.6	—2.1
(Coal)		(77.5)	(80.1)	—(3.2)
(Gas and electricity)		(93.5)	(93.5)	(0)
Sundries	30	89.4	89.3	+0.1
Weighted average of all items	100	72.1	71.5	+0.8

*Based on food price index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The World's Business

Pruning High Pay

ONE of the inevitable results of the depression period and the disclosures of the abuse of power and place by various leaders in finance and industry has been the attack on what is regarded as inflated salaries, unearned bonuses and undeserved fees or commissions. The movement seems a part and parcel of the world-wide revolution which has for its purpose the elevation of the worker and the poorly paid artisan or laborer to a higher standard of living and the gradual elimination of special privilege which enables a favored class to subsist in luxury while millions are unemployed or eke out a precarious livelihood at an inadequate wage. This attack in the United States is having its detonations especially in the railroad and insurance fields, where companies in need of financial assistance are told that before loans will be made salaries must be cut down. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation insists upon cuts ranging as high as 60 per cent, with others ranging from 50 down to 15 per cent. The chairman of the Southern Pacific, for instance, sees his annual remuneration reduced to $6000 from $150,000; the New York Central head had his cut to $66,000, while the head of the Missouri Pacific received a slash to $40,000 from $85,000. Insurance concerns, whose heads have probably received some of the largest salaries in the country, have taken reductions from 5 to 25 per cent. How substantial they are can be seen from the size of such salaries as that of the head of the Metropolitan Life whose 1932 remuneration was $200,000; heads of Mutual Life, New York Life, and Prudential $125,000, head of the Equitable $100,000, while under these, the next five executive officers averaged $70,000 annually each. Concerns in other lines are in the limelight. The Federal Trade Commission is to reveal to Congress the salaries of all corporations, except public utilities, that are listed on the Curb or New York Stock Exchange and have assets of over $1,000,000, while the Federal Power Commission must show similar information about public utilities. States are following suit, with Texas, Wisconsin, Kansas and others showing official indignation at munificent salaries which they aim to cut down by legislation where possible. All in all the salaried head which looms up very far above the crowd appears likely to be the target for legislative missiles.

* * *

Trend Is Upward

An important deduction about which there is beginning to be more or less unanimity is the observation that the business recovery is based on natural and fundamental factors and that it does not stand in need of artificial stimulation. In fact, there is some apprehension that resorting to manipulation of currency, subsidies to special interests or other government interference will lead the business man to feel doubt as to the genuineness of the revival. Business volumes in a great many lines have already gone ahead of last year, and indications are that, due to the substantial economies that have been made in the last two years, net income of corporations for the second quarter will show heartening increases over recent periods. Security services are agreed that while stocks have shown exceptional percentage gains, the main trend is still upward. In fact, one important advisory organization asserts that the largest profits of the recovery period are yet to be made, and that the recent advance is but the first phase of a new major movement. It calls attention to the fact that the shortest of the eight bull markets of the last 37 years was of 21 months' duration, while the bull market which ended in 1929 ran, with several interruptions, for eight years. Reactions will be numerous, but says this service, "every sizable reaction will offer a distinct opportunity."

* * *

The Tax Exempt Threat

A development which has been growing slowly but which is only now coming prominently into the consciousness of the public is the increasing size of the tax-exemption totals in hundreds of municipalities throughout the country. All the while that real estate taxes are harder to collect, more and more organizations are finding it possible to induce public officials to place certain properties on a tax-exempt list, notably such as have philanthropic features, others interested in social welfare and interests that conduct private schools, dormitories, or club rooms. It has been found possible even to include unimproved land, athletic fields and some apartment enterprises all of which pay no taxes but demand the municipal services that are accorded tax-paying property. There is continual solicitation also by architects, builders, trades unions and others who would profit to construct buildings which may house benevolent associations. It has been estimated that in New York City alone, where taxable property is put at $19,000,000,000, fully $4,000,000,000 more of real estate is tax-exempt. Thus the taxes must bear the double burden of ministering to taxable property and non-taxable property, and this at a time when population is leaving congested districts for outlying suburbs. This makes for vacancies in city real estate and diminution of tax revenues. There is no longer the same influences that enhance real estate value, large growth of population or heavy gain in new industries or factories which can support taxation easily. The trend is the other way. And so experts are wondering if this threat to the soundness of American cities is to be eliminated before it results in depreciated quotations of municipal bonds, which depreciation, of course, heralds a doubtful situation in municipal finance.

G. R. E.

Dividends

American Motorists Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents a share on the capital stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mining, Ltd., declared the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Cleveland Union Stockyards Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

American Mutual Liability Insurance Company declared a dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring in July.

Supervised Shares, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of .016 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Affiliated Products Company declared a monthly dividend of 5 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 19.

Ford Motor Co., Ltd.

LONDON, June 26—Statement of Ford Motor Company, Limited, as of Dec. 31, 1932, shows total assets of £14,154,887, compared with £13,386,728 on Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss deficit of £384,048, compared with profit and loss surplus of £371,670.

Bank Maintains Revival Based On Natural Factors

Guaranty Trust Says Trade Rise Does Not Need Artificial Stimulation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 26—There is ample ground for the belief that the advance in business activity is due largely to natural factors in the economic situation and is capable of proceeding on a sound and normal basis without any dangerous efforts at artificial stimulation by currency manipulation, subsidies to special groups, or other forms of government interference, says the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey.

To the extent that such measures are resorted to, it continues, doubt will inevitably arise in the minds of business men concerning the genuineness of the recovery and will seriously impair the confidence on which any sound lasting improvement must be based.

As far as the domestic trade recovery is concerned, the bank thinks that there is becoming more widely realized that thus far the improvement has taken place, for the most part, in basic raw materials and other producers' goods, and that its permanence must depend on the extent to which it produces a corresponding expansion in actual consumption. Such an expansion, in turn, depends on the release of additional purchasing power in the form of wage payments. This realization underlies the policy of the Government as embodied in the Industrial Recovery Act, which lays down rather strict requirements covering the provisions of industrial codes relative to wages and hours of labor. That many industrial executives are aware of this necessity is shown by the promptness with which numerous enterprises have advanced their wage rates at the first appearance of improving condition.

On the whole, business has shown a commendable willingness to cooperate with the Government in promoting the purposes of the law. It was in this spirit, apparently, that the railroads recently surrendered, for a period of eight months, their right to seek a reduction in wage rates, says the survey.

The least favorable feature of the financial situation is the weakness of the dollar in foreign exchange markets, which is regarded by some authorities as a rather artificial condition, due largely to the reluctance of some American interests to rapatriate balances now held abroad, says the bank. This reluctance, in turn, seems to reflect uncertainty regarding the monetary program of the Government.

The weakness of the dollar was accentuated by the refusal of Washington to consent to the proposal for international currency stabilization at the London conference. While such a situation is not at all reassuring to those who regard sound money as a prime essential to any wholesome business recovery, it must be recognized as an inevitable feature of the price-raising project to which the national government is committed, the bank concludes.

New York Bank Stocks' Good Dividend Record

Hornblower & Weeks cite 16 New York bank stocks which have come through the depression with "a remarkably good dividend record, as compared with other equities." Eight of these banks have maintained regular dividends and eight have made reductions, but none has passed a dividend during the past four years. Total dividends paid by these banks for the first quarter of 1933 are $19,911,250. If these payments are continued, the total dividend disbursements by these banks for the year will be $80,645,000. Hornblower & Weeks believe that there is "every reason for regarding the maintenance of current rates with more assurance than has been possible at any time in the past four years."

Market Value of Stocks Up for Week of June 24

NEW YORK, June 26—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended June 24 was $13,615,349,875, an increase of $743,000,125, or 5.77 per cent, as compared with the market value of $12,872,349,750 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $6,099,837,375, indicating an increase during the year of $6,772,512,375, or 111.03 per cent.

German Reichsbank

BERLIN, June 26—Condensed statement of condition of the Reichsbank in marks, (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	June 23 '33	June 15 '33
Gold	272,700	263,900
Of which held abroad	30,000	41,900
For currency reserves	81,100	85,000
Other bls exc & chks	2,972,300	3,041,700
Advances	69,800	78,200
Circulation	3,199,800	3,294,600
Reserve ratio	9.5%	10.5%
Bank rate	4%	4%

Associated Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, June 26—Net electric output of Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended June 17 amounted to 51,891,582 k. w. h., an increase of 15.8 per cent over the like week in 1932. Gas output totaled 302,667,700 cubic feet, an increase of 6.1 per cent.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, June 26—Gross Traffic revenues of all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ended June 21 totaled $3,217,050, compared with $3,197,567, an increase of $19,483.

Haverhill Gas Light Company

Haverhill Gas Light Company declared the quarterly dividend of 56 cents per share, payable July 1, to stock of record June 22.

Finds Conditions In Southwest Better

Chicago, June 26

"THERE is generally a better feeling and more confidence among business men in the Southwest," said Samuel T. Bledsoe, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad System, who has just returned from a 6000-mile trip over the road's lines in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico.

"This better feeling is being translated into action to some extent, but to just what extent it is difficult to say."

Automobile Sales Trend Continues Steadily Upward

DETROIT, June 26—The motor picture, which has been brightening with each succeeding week, currently looks better than at any time in recent years. The retail sales trend continues upward. Demand is spreading to higher priced cars.

Used-car sales are keeping pace with new cars, with higher prices ruling. Field stocks of both new and used cars are small, and indications point to an active summer trade.

For the first time in years the motor industry is faced with a manufacturing problem rather than one of sales. At least some of the leading companies are finding difficulty keeping pace with demand.

Ever since the spring rise got under way, manufacturers generally have undershot their mark in their production schedules. In some instances material commitments must be made 60 to 90 days in advance and almost without exception car-makers have been too conservative in their orders.

The result is that some parts and material suppliers are being hard pressed to make deliveries, and car manufacture is lagging behind demand.

Several companies already have covered their June schedules, and orders now coming in are being booked for July delivery. During the last week Plymouth stopped taking orders for June delivery, the scheduled output of 40,000 cars for the month having been sold. Buick, Oldsmobile and Pontiac have ceased to book orders for June delivery. Pontiac and Oldsmobile shipments so far this year have passed their entire volume for 1932.

Sales executives generally are of the opinion that it is too much to expect the present pace to continue without some slowing down at midsummer, but the carry-over of June orders into July will sustain operations at high levels unless demand falls off.

Boston & Maine Net Rises 35.7 Per Cent

Net income of $182,256.75 over and above its fixed charges was earned by the Boston & Maine Railroad in May, it is shown in figures made public today. This is an increase of 35.7 per cent as compared with net income of $134,280 in May, 1932.

The total railway operating revenue of the Boston & Maine in May, the figures show, was $3,487,133.81, a decrease of only 8.8 per cent compared with May of 1932. This is the best comparable monthly ratio in three years, and very definitely, railroad officials stated, indicated that the trend of decline has turned.

Railway operating revenue in April this year, as compared with April, last year, showed a decline of 22.4 per cent.

The remarkable showing of the Boston & Maine was made in the face of a 3.5 per cent decrease in freight receipts as compared with May, 1932, and a decrease of 23.2 per cent in passenger receipts as compared with May, last year.

May Operating Results Of Eighteen Railroads

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—May operating results of railroads that have so far reported for that month reflect the substantial upturn in industrial activity.

The first 18 carriers to file statements had aggregated net operating income for the month of $16,549,000 compared with $9,938,000 in May, 1932, an increase of 66.5 per cent. In April their total net operating income was off about 17 per cent from the like month last year.

Gross revenues totaled about $93,914,000 compared with $95,755,000 in the like 1932 month, a decrease of 1.9 per cent compared with a decline of 16.5 per cent in April gross from the like month last year.

K. C. Power & Light Co.

Kansas City Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended May 31 nete of $3,536,080 after charges or $88.40 a share on 40,000 no-par shares of $6 first preferred Series B, compared with $4,311,451 or $107.79 a share on the first preferred in 12 months ended May 31, 1932. Common stock is all owned by Continental Gas & Electric Corp., a subsidiary of United Light & Power Company. May net was $233,428 after charges, compared with $317,591 in May, 1932.

Austin, Nichols Loss

Austin, Nichols & Co., reports for the year ended April 30, 1933, net loss of $38,356 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc. This compares with net profit, including $129,311 credit adjustments for prior years, taxes, of $59,710, equal to 31 cents a share on the 32,701 shares of prior A stock, after allowing for exchange of 461 shares of old preferred stock, in the preceding fiscal year.

Crude Rubebr Stocks

LONDON, June 26—Stocks of crude rubber here on June 24 totaled 44,043 tons, an increase of 682 tons over the preceding week. Stocks at Liverpool totaled 59,272 tons, a decrease of 54 tons.

California Crude Output Up

LOS ANGELES, June 26—Estimated California crude oil production for week ended June 24 give the State a total daily average of 482,000 barrels, or 3250 higher than they were a week ago when the total daily average was 478,750 barrels the same as for the corresponding week a year ago.

Utility Reports Net Profit For Year Ended 1932

Associated Telephone Has Small Gain—Subsidiary Income Not Included

Report of Associated Telephone Utilities Co. and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit (before giving effect to elimination of income accounts of Standard Telephone Co. and subsidiaries and Central Telephone Co. and subsidiaries and elimination of all investments in Standard Telephone Co., Central Telephone Co. and Indiana Central Telephone Co. with exception of $175,000 principal amount of first lien collateral 5½ per cent gold bonds of the latter company such companies having been placed in receivership or bankruptcy since Dec. 31, 1932) of $13,305 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, subsidiary dividends, minority interest, etc.

Pro-forma consolidated statement, after giving effect to eliminations described above, for 1932 shows net loss of $30,090 after above charges. No provision has been made for cumulative preferred dividends of certain subsidiary companies in arrears for 1932 amounting to $38,953 before above eliminations and $19,668 after above eliminations.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income, including earnings of subsidiaries acquired during the year, for periods from dates of acquisition only was $1,479,246 after taxes, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal, after preferred dividends of Associated Telephone Utilities Company, to $1.35 a share on the 599,727 shares of common stock, excluding shares in the treasury.

Statement of receivers of Associated Telephone Utilities Co. for four months ended April 30, 1933, after giving effect to the above eliminations shows consolidated net loss of $224,880 after taxes, charges, subsidiary dividends, etc. This compares with consolidated net income on a like basis of $59,977 after above charges. No provision has been made for cumulative preferred dividends of certain subsidiaries in arrears amounting to $7524 for the four months ended April 30, 1933, and $4332 in the like period of 1932.

Business Showing Greater Vitality, Says Statistics

In its weekly summary of the general business situation the Standard Statistics Company says:

"With the starting of the machinery provided by the public works legislation and the Industrial Recovery Act, a new phase of the current economic program begins. From this time on, determined efforts will be made to provide a substantial basis for business revival in the diffusion of purchasing power and control of output, wages and competitive conditions. This will afford a welcome contrast to previous reliance on the depreciation of the dollar in foreign markets as proof that inflation is under way.

"Business is showing great vitality, in spite of the approach of the seasonally dull period of July and August. There have been numerous minor setbacks in one line or another, but these have been followed promptly by a renewed pick-up. While a recession is yet possible during the hot weather, the upward movement has gained such momentum that the outlook for next autumn is distinctly reassuring. Increased buying in farming communities at that time would furnish further stimulus to activity.

"Thus it is seen that the business outlook is preponderantly favorable, and that "willingness to spend" constitutes a more potent influence at present than the basic uncertainties still existent."

Connecticut Utility Net

Connecticut Electric Service Company (controlled by United Gas Improvement Company) reports for the 12 months ended May 31, 1933, net income of $3,665,263 after depreciation, taxes, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equivalent to $3.19 a share on 1,147,911 average number of no-par shares of common stock outstanding during the period. This compares with net income of $4,205,612 or $3.66 a share on 1,147,811 average common shares in the 12 months ended May 31, 1933.

Weekly Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in the week ended June 23 totaled 23 as compared with 19 in the previous week, reports Standard Statistics Company. There were 37 unfavorable revisions, an increase of six.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Splendor of K'Ang Hsi

By FRANK RUTTER

London

NOTHING is more saddening to the true lover of beauty than to hear the right thing admired for the wrong reasons. It may be said with little hesitation that all Chinese porcelain is good—the Chinese potters have long been recognized as masters whom Western potters can only emulate—but some Chinese porcelain is more beautiful than other Chinese porcelain. Further, as we all know, some Chinese pots are older than others; but—and this is important—the older thing is not always and necessarily the more beautiful.

Of recent years there has been a tendency among some collectors of Chinese wares to admire them primarily because of their age, instead of for their beauty. Fine discrimination has been clouded over the archæological and antiquarian interests. So it has come about that amateurs have been heard to lavish the most extravagant praise on Chinese objects of secondary quality, if they can be dated to the tenth century or earlier, while almost in the same breath they dismiss with faint interest, as "rather late," superb masterpieces of the seventeenth and eighteenth century.

Genuine experts do not take this view. They know that, where porcelain is concerned, the most splendid decorative beauty and the greatest technical finish were achieved during the glorious reign of K'ang Hsi (1662-1723). The great nineteenth-century collectors, who were the pioneers of our present appreciation of Chinese art, were well aware of this, and counted the fine examples of K'ang Hsi among their greatest treasures; but their passion for decorative beauty and technical perfection has since been superseded in some quarters by a more archæological interest in the results of recent excavations.

It says much then for the acumen of Mr. Frank Partridge that in organizing the wonderful exhibition of Chinese porcelain which will remain on view at his galleries, 26 King Street, St. James's, through June and July, he has made masterpieces of K'ang Hsi the most prominent feature of the collection. The exhibition is not limited to K'ang Hsi pieces, for there are good examples of earlier wares, Sung and Ming, and several fine examples of later reigns, Yung-Cheng and Ch'ien-Lung; but about 100 pieces (the bulk of the collection) are K'ang Hsi, and these are of a quality and decorative splendor that can hardly be exaggerated. It is long indeed since London saw so fine an array testifying to the ceramic achievements during the long reign of that wise Emperor who by his enlightened encouragement of literature and the fine arts laid the foundations of the fame of the Manchu Dynasty.

Of so extensive and important a collection it is impossible to write fully; one can but choose a few examples of exceptional quality which illustrate the variety and the decorative beauty of K'ang Hsi pieces. One of the most spectacular is a rare type of black-ground beaker-shaped vase, 18½ inches high, with brilliant famille-verte decoration on the rich black enameled ground. This decoration is in three sections, separated by bands of floral ornament. The neck of the vase is designed with white flowering hawthorn which rises from jagged rocks; the middle section is decorated with hydrangea, peony, rose and flying birds, while, from the lower edge of the raised center, white blossoms descend to the foot, interspersed with more birds on the wing. This superb decoration is obviously the work of a great artist, and the vase has an additional historical interest as having been formerly in the collection of Marshal Chang Tsi-lin. There is also a larger black-ground beaker-shaped vase, 27½ inches high, a so-called "black hawthorn beaker," strongly designed with trees of prunus, whose gnarled trunks of aubergine and white, rising from the base of the vase, extend with striking angularity to the lip, bearing a profusion of blossoms in pale-green and white.

Exceedingly beautiful again in a lighter, gayer manner, is the vase of baluster shade here illustrated. This has a fine white body, upon which is displayed in panels a profusion of trees, flowers, birds and mythical animals in the wu ts'ai, or five colors—the enamels in aubergine, yellow, and wonderful shades of green with rouge de fer and gold and a rare predominance of blue. This vase is 17¾ inches high, and the beauty and rarity of its blues give it exceptional distinction.

Another very important piece, quite a museum specimen, is a large black-ground pot with cover, with flowers and birds in natural colors. The peonies stand out in decorative masses of warm red; the rocks in many shades of green, from warm olive to pale grass-color, with bright touches of blue, aubergine and yellow. The cover, surmounted by a Kylin, is decorated, like the body, with rocks and flowering branches.

Quite different again, but lovely in its stately simplicity, is the broad-mouthed vase with rich yellow enamel glaze, and decorated with a most elegant design of peonies, magnolia, etc. The plants extend their blossoming branches beneath a girdling ring above the shoulder, pushing their flowers up over the neck of the vase.

Among several figures one of the most engaging is that of Ho Ho Erh Hsien, mounted upon a Kylin (illustrated). The robe of delicate green is bordered at the neck with blue zig zags, and at the bottom with white flowers on a red ground, and is decorated with clouds, flowers, and above the green belt with cranes. The Kylin with red mouth and white fangs has yellow horns rising from a head of the same color: the body is engraved with scales painted green and outlined in black.

These are just a few examples of the many fine K'ang Hsi pieces which Mr. Partridge is showing, and it is impossible to withstand the charm of their decorative appeal. How well the high standard set by K'ang Hsi achievement was still maintained during the later reign of Kien Lung (1736-1795) is proved by a pair of large white cranes, their long curved bills colored yellow with a black tip, the body feathers white except for a stripe down the backs of the necks, shoulder hackles and ends of tail feathers, which are painted black. The yellow mottled legs are standing on pierced brown rooks.

It would be fascinating to describe some of the earlier pieces also, the almost unique set of three Ming vases with covers, for example, modeled in bamboo form and decorated with an all-over pattern of floral designs on short panels of green, aubergine or blue ground. But it would be wrong to allow oneself to be distracted from the great object-lesson which this exhibition gives, namely, that however interesting other period wares may be, for decorative beauty in the home, and for technical perfection to satisfy the most exacting expert, there is nothing in Chinese porcelain to surpass the splendor of K'ang Hsi masterpieces as seen in this superb collection.

By Permission of Frank Partridge & Sons, Ltd., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

K'ang Hsi Vase of Baluster Shape, With Panels in Five Colors; and K'ang Hsi Figure of Boy Riding a Kylin.

The Gellatly Collection

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, D. C.

THE John Gellatly Collection, deeded to the nation four years ago, was placed on exhibition in the National Gallery of Art, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., the third week of June. It occupies three galleries and contains more than 1600 items assembled by the donor during a lifetime at an expenditure of more than $4,000,000.

Paintings are in a minority; there are fewer than 150 in all, but because of their impressive character they dominate the showing at a glance. On the walls of the main gallery are 100 paintings by American artists—too many for the space available, but well arranged. Against the walls and occupying floor space are examples of fine furniture, and cases containing rare and beautiful objets d'art.

Undoubtedly beauty was the criterion of works added to this collection. Mr. Gellatly's tastes were formed before the cult of the ugly came in. Obviously also, he bought to please himself, but with rare and discriminating judgment.

In importance this collection vies with that assembled and given to the nation by Charles L. Freer—and between the two collections there are certain similarities. Both contain numerous examples of the works of Abbott H. Thayer and Thomas W. Dewing; both collectors numbered among their friend F. S. Church and, apparently, delighted in his gay, illustrative drawings; both men had broad vision and sensitive appreciation.

Included in the Gellatly Collection are 23 paintings by Thayer, among them the "Virgin Enthroned," "My Children," "Portrait of Gerald and Mary Thayer" and "The Stevenson Memorial Angel," all of great importance. Of the works of Dewing there are 17, of which special mention should be made of "The Necklace," "The Lady in White" and "The Spinet." There are an equal number of paintings by Albert P. Ryder; 15 by Childe Hassam, 12 by Twachtman and so on. Among other artists represented are Sargent, Shannon, Benson, Wiles, Melchers, Whistler, Duveneck, Mary Cassatt and John La Farge. La Farge is at his best in two flower paintings, one a wreath, in oils, the other a pond lily, in water colors.

The more than 1400 other exhibits are of many kinds, times lands. Lovely is the ancient glass from Arabia, Assyria, China, with one example of a modern work by an American manufacturer (a red vase by Corning). Of unique interest is a pendant, a figure of a Triton, made of two pearls, ornamented with gold and jewels, and attributed to Cellini. A little statue in silver of Heracles is attributed to the same master. There is a small cup, carved from a single emerald for a Mogul Emperor of Delhi in the late sixteenth century, and a gold canteen bottle, beautifully shaped and ornamented in China, several centuries earlier. Of jewelry, necklaces, head ornaments, etc., there are fine specimens. Among the necklaces is one made up of portraits in mosaic of Jesus and his apostles which dates from the sixth century.

One of the small galleries is given over to works of the Gothic period—stained glass well set and lighted, wood carvings, furniture, statues—two of which are attributed to Giovanni della Robbia—textiles, wall hangings. With these are shown two fine Chinese bronze vessels. The third room contains water colors and drawings, a model of an ancient ship, sculpture and wall hangings.

It is understood that a condition of the gift was that the collection should be continuously held and exhibited as a unit. A reasonable desire on the part of the collector but a difficult one to fulfill as an obligation on the part of a great museum. But the National Gallery of Art is still in its infancy, it inhabits borrowed quarters, it has no home of its own. However, a site has been set aside by the city planners for a National Gallery building in the "Triangle," where, in the past two years, great public buildings for office purposes have sprung up.

One Big Opera

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

OPERA zealots, advised of Mr. Alfredo Salmaggi's scheme for setting things going at the New York Hippodrome, began to open their pocketbooks. In music, they realized, a dollar bill buys something once more; and in grand opera, of all unexpected things, it purchases a front seat. At first, they went to the presentations in numbers sufficient to fill the middle part of the house, downstairs and up; then as the nights passed they attended in throngs occupying the floor and the balconies completely.

Mr. Salmaggi, to prove himself a perfect magic-worker, devised a price scale for the big theater which nobody of the real American tradition, no citizen of the Poor Richard School of thrift, could resist; making the charge for the best places in the orchestra not a whole dollar, but 99 cents. Under that arrangement, he gave the zealots the impression of getting a 100 value for 90, and let them have the gratification, besides, of contributing nine units lawful money to the Government revenues. Moreover, they had a coin left for a corner of their purses. Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves. Again, all the world likes a favorable discount, be it ever so slight. The token we receive back carries a higher worth, somehow, than its stamp avouches.

Now Mr. Salmaggi's way of putting matters in motion was to post on the Hippodrome bulletin-board in big type, and to place on the Hippodrome entrance canopy in letters of light, the words: "Chicago Opera Company"; and after that, to unbolt the doors.

But where, somebody asks him, did he acquire this designation for his troupe.

"The name," he replies, "is ours by every right. Under it, we started going in Chicago, and we gave popular productions there long before we attempted a season in New York."

There was an institution that hung out the same sign here 15 years ago, at the time of the winter instead of the summer, solstice; an institution that put fine achievement on record, too, though its top price stood at a much higher amount than 99 cents. The original Chicago Opera Company came in the line of succession from the Manhattan Opera of Oscar Hammerstein; and to speak strictly, it had its beginning in New York. Wherefore, to find its name now, sparkling at the portal of the Hippodrome, is almost to fancy something come back that has been long absent.

Mr. Salmaggi, however, would disavow any historic tie between his aggregation of artists and the former one, except that which binds all dramatic singers into a single society. For when everything is said and done, what have we for the whole world but One Big Opera? Whatever else may change, opera is a social manifestation that stays always the same. It rests among the immutabilities. See the people of Mr. Salmaggi go through the action of pieces by Verdi or Gounod and you look on those of every impresario that ever selected a cast, hardly matters where or when. Hear the men and women of Mr. Salmaggi sing the arias of "Forza del Destino" or "Traviata," or the ensembles of "Faust" and you are listening to those of every general director that has flourished in America, or that has yet triumphed in Europe, since the works were written.

No more poignant comment on the inflexibility of opera method can be read than that which Mr. Hans Gregor, long experienced as manager, notes in his book, "The Opera World." So much Mr. Gregor would like to alter, especially in the treatment of the music-dramas of Wagner! Nevertheless, after he is done with sighing and longing, he seems to doubt whether the Wagnerian stage can be brought into the general line of human progress, and can ever become different from what it was when the first impersonator of Siegfried drew sword to fight the first dragon of cloth and paint.

For permanence, then, in art, we may safely rely on opera. At the close of a presentation of "Götterdämmerung" at the Metropolitan Opera House one afternoon, someone, troubled regarding the matter-of-fact and unromantic effect of the scene of Brünnhilde and her steed, Gräne, asked how it went in former years. A question easily answered. Everything proceeded then on the very plan of now. Golden Age to Iron Age, the same disposition of figures and accessories. There can be a slight variation in the episode, though entirely on the side of realism, if the soprano chances to be a woman knowing how to hold a horse by the bridle—an assurance that she will be undistracted while she sings. But in the main, the action of the "Götterdämmerung" finale, from the time of Mme. Nordica down to that of Mme. Leider, has stayed fixed.

One Big Opera is what it comes to, as the tried and practiced impresario well understands. The members are of various degrees of ability as vocalists and of diverse gifts as actors. As a rule, they earn stipends according to this ability. In respect of speech, some find themselves able to sing in Italian, French, German or Russian only. Others can interpret their rôles in a language or two besides their own, though everybody is unodubtedly at his best in his own. One Big Opera; and still, every separate organization has a peculiar mark, set upon it in part by local circumstances and in part by managerial temperament.

Not to go traveling over the world for illustration, take the case of New York alone:

The Metropolitan Opera, in its season, is devoted to the exhibition of the masterpieces of Verdi and Wagner, with room granted to the works of Puccini, while their popularity lasts, to French works of permanent repute, and to the few works of classic times that survive Out of season, nothing going on, which is perhaps a pity. Being a wealthy institution, however, it can afford a period of languor. In the summer, the pavements around the opera house are fringed with idlers, particularly at noon time, engaged in talk with one another; the spaces along the back and the side walls are occupied by shoeshine men, making toe-caps gleam and looking at themselves in the convex mirrors so achieved.

The San Carlo Grand Opera Company, giving a few weeks of repertory each year on a moderate-priced, but not a low-priced, basis, keeps on through the cycles of spending and withholding. The Milton Aborn Company, singing in English, has an audience now in loyalty attending, now in fickleness absenting itself, according to nobody can say what fancy. The Max Rabinoff Company is still a project; but who can tell but that it will some day be realized? Lastly, the Salmaggi enterprise; they speak of its returning in the autumn, and they hint that 99 cents will continue to admit to a location down along the main aisles.

Drama Cup Goes North

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

OLD VIC—seventh national festival of community drama, May 22, 1933. Adjudicators: Miss Haidee Wright, Mr Anmer Hall and Mr. Mordaunt Shairp.

The five societies that came up to the Old Vic to compete for the Lord Howard de Walden trophy were chosen from 466 entrants. Yet the general level of the afternoon's performances was unusually low. The competitors were the Beckenham Players and Shakespeare Society, the Shrewsbury Amateur Dramatic Society, the Dundee Dramatic Society, the Birkenhead Institute Old Boys' Dramatic Society and the Swansea Stage Society. Much of the performances of the first three of these societies was inaudible; a great part of the fifth performance was invisible; but the Birkenhead players could be both seen and heard, and consequently encountered no difficulty in carrying off the prize.

The amateur societies of Great Britain, if we may judge from the afternoon's events, would do well to take Wolsey's advice, and fling away ambition. Every one of the productions at the Old Vic tackled problems of symbolism that would have taxed the talents of a professional company. In the whole afternoon not a single straightforward play was presented. It is all very well to square up to a big subject and be gloriously defeated; but in most cases the glorious defeat was an ignominious rout.

Dyed in the Part

BY E. C. SHERBURNE

New York.

IT MAY fairly be expected of an actor that he shall stay within his rôle in a play during the time he is within view of the spectators. Simple as that proposition sounds, it involves a completeness of service to the work in hand that is not at all common. In the backward glance over the performances during the New York theater season just closing the characterizations that spring to recollection were given by players who seemed dyed in their parts. So complete were several of these blendings of the actor with his rôle that it was only with a wrench that some of them could be recalled in their previous parts.

At the tag end of the season came one of its vividest acting events, Miss Francine Larrimore's realization of the rise and decline of a stage luminary in "Shooting Star." So fully did she characterize this part mentally that the very fiber of the actress seemed to alter from phase to phase of her experience Completely from within did Miss Larrimore draw this performance, and the effect thus took on the force of originality. Using rhythms of movement individual to herself, she projected the emotions of the woman she was acting with bits of stage business that came not from the ragbag of theatrical routine but out of herself.

Miss Fay Bainter, in parts poles apart—the rebellious, high-bred English girl in Maugham's "For Services Rendered," and the uncivilized Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—proved her command of the characterization that proceeds from within outward and in the process alters the mental pressure, changes the inflections and substitutes for refined action the gusto of abandon. With a similar problem of differentiation facing him, Mr. Claude Rains could not find sufficient reality within his part of the coolie in the bungled stage version of "The Good Earth" to force aside his British intonations, yet there was no English coloration about his recent portrait of Clemenceau in the White Plains production of Ludwig's "Peace Palace."

Mme. Nazimova, who could project little more than a clod in her acting of the coolie's wife in "The Good Earth," attained to all the vaporous overtones, all the little grace notes of questionings and unresolved yearnings of Tchekhov's "The Cherry Orchard." Thus may a fine play help the player. The astonishing thing about Miss Larrimore's performance is that it was achieved in a tawdry piece. An evolutionary portrait similar to the one she drew stands to the credit of Mr. Luther Adler, who, in Mr. Howard Lasson's creditable "Success Story," pictured the ruthless rise of a brash office boy to the position of head of an advertising concern, finally deposing his employer.

Mr. Sheppard Strudwick, as the idealist young reformer from the West in Mr. Maxwell Anderson's "Both Your Houses," captured and held the interest of an audience that was seeing him for the first time, because of his ability to sustain the thought behind the words he was speaking. Similarly, Mr. Lloyd Nolan in "One Sunday Afternoon" entered into the mentality of the slow-thinking and naïve village dentist, leaving never a marginal trace of the joining of his individuality with that of the rôle. Miss Esther Dale, previously known as a concert singer, acted the part of Carrie Nation with a tragi-comic fervor that won the compliment of groans and hisses from those who resented the militant reformer's message.

Mr. Otis Skinner added to his long line of accomplishment the part of Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a performance so devoted in its singleness of purpose that hardened first-nighters wiped the furtive tear. Mr. Skinner's daughter, Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, summoned the Empress Eugénie in an historic portrait in six panels, tour-de-force of an unassisted player. Miss Katharine Cornell added to her artistic reputation with her study of an ambitious pianist in "Alien Corn," giving new illustration of her powers of imaginative visualization. Her revivals of "Romeo and Juliet" and "Candida" projected for next season, arouse pleasant anticipations.

Other high lights of acting seen in New York theaters this season included Miss Pauline Lord's wise but almost inarticulate housekeeper in "The Late Christopher Bean;" Miss Patricia Collinge's timorously joyous school-teacher in "Autumn Crocus;" Mr. Frank Moulan's expertly timed Bunthorne in "Patience;" Mr. Maurice Schwartz's monumental rabbi in "Yoshe Kalbe;" Mr. George M. Cohan's mysterious sophist in "Pigeons and People;" Miss Josephine Hutchinson's assumption of juvenility in the title rôle of "Alice in Wonderland;" Miss Lillian Gish's Camille, with its Japanese-print delicacy of tone and posture.

All these exemplified the acting that grows out of expression, art that does not go to other works of art for its vital criterion, but to life. Out of all that he is, all that he knows, all that he has experienced, does such a player build his unique characterizations.

The Brontës Again

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

PRINCE'S THEATER — "Diplomacy," by Victorien Sardou, revived by Charles Macdona, May 25, 1933; Apollo Theater—"Wild Decembers," a play in three acts by Clemence Dane, presented by Charles B. Cochran, May 26, 1933.

In "Wild Decembers" Miss Clemence Dane has written a play that has excited widely divergent opinions. Some audiences have greeted it with an enthusiasm which might suggest that it is a second "Hamlet," whilst the majority of the critics appear to rate it as a work much inferior to what might reasonably be expected from a writer of Miss Dane's accomplishment. Our own opinion, with which many people disagree, is an extreme version of the latter. We might say with truth that the piece finishes at the end of the second act, were it not equally true that it does not begin until the opening of the third. By the end of the ninth of the 13 scenes into which the play is divided "Wuthering Heights" and "Jane Eyre" have been written, and Emily, Anne and Branwell have departed. The section of the story that is most fascinating today—the mystery of how three apparently ordinary young women, living in a lonely parsonage on the Yorkshire moors, came to write one novel of genius, and another of at least very high talent—is already over without Miss Dane's having thrown the palest ray of light upon it, or having derived from it the faintest thrill of drama. The play is virtually over, and one wonders disconsolately how the third act is going to be filled out. This last act, howere, is a distinct improvement, for the struggle of Charlotte with her father over whether she will or will not marry the Rev. Arthur Nichols—somewhat reminiscent of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street"—has a certain amount of theatrical interest.

Miss Dane gives the impression of having packed every fact and circumstance in the Brontës' lives into her play without having troubled to combine the various elements into a coherent picture. The piece seems to be an unassembled jig-saw puzzle—a puzzle, one must admit, that, even were it assembled, would not fit. Not only do the various episodes in "Wild Decembers" fail to unite into a play, but the individual episodes themselves are not well managed. In one scene, for example, Branwell Brontë receives a letter which throws him into extreme distress. If Mr. Emlyn Williams, who plays Branwell, is to have the least chance of moving the audiencee at this point, it is obvious that some inkling of the events in Branwell's career which make the letter so disastrous to him should have been previously given. We cannot all be expected to have read Mrs. Gaskell. But Miss Dane leaves the audience completely in the dark. The result is that we are required to be simultaneously knocked off our feet at one of the crises of the play, and sufficiently self-possessed to build up the story from the scattered words that fall from Branwell's lips.

Miss Diana Wynyard, still trailing clouds of her "Cavalcade" reputation, does as much for Charlotte as any actress could; but it is not enough. Mr. Ralph Richardson, however, makes something living and moving out of Nichols, and the best of the play seems to be entirely his. But in spite of this, when one remembers how high a standard the author of "Wild Decembers" has attained in the past, it would not be more than reasonably severe to say that this play remains less a Great Dane than a small mongrel.

"Diplomacy," which Mr. Charles Macdona is reviving at the Prince's, always plays well; and on this occasion it is very well played. Miss Margaret Bannerman does not carry all the guns for Dora, but she accomplishes some very pretty short-range shooting; Sir Gerald du Maurier is quite inaudible, but obviously a master of his job, and it is with engaging grace that Mr. Basil Rathbone leaves all his diplomatic papers in the first place a thief would look for them. The play opens in a leisurely fashion, but one cannot deny that it develops its situations and works up its big scenes very effectively. It is a chastening thought that "Diplomacy" lasts much better than many much more intelligent plays.

HAROLD HOBSON.

Mexican Films Emerge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

PREVIEW of five new Mexican-made feature-length talking motion pictures within a month has astonished skeptics who had refused to admit that the movie industry of Mexico had cast off its swaddling clothes.

This means more than a chronicle of growth. It means that films from the United States may have to begin to look to their commercial laurels in Spanish-speaking countries, and that American movie makers may join hands with the industry in Mexico.

There is a sound business reason for the latter possibility. Handicapped by shortage of funds, the producers in Mexico have learned to make talking pictures at low cost—in most cases the gross expense on a feature film hardly reaches what Hollywood has been paying the average star for work on one picture or less.

With an international background on both the producing and the distribution ends—the movie men here are from Hollywood, Berlin, Paris, Moscow, Rome, Madrid, New York, Vienna—the Mexican film industry, actually less than two years old, has been developing, not too swiftly, and not unilaterally.

There are seven films in production among the six producing units in the two Mexico City studios, all of which should be ready by early July. This doesn't sound like much to the American movie expert, but it seems almost incredible to anyone who was acquainted with the filmsy thing that was the Mexican film industry late in 1931, when the first Mexican talkie, "Santa" ("The Saint") was made.

Retrenchments in California film making some months ago helped Mexico. Trained talent who had been riding the crest in Hollywood found themselves jobless when all but one studio there quit making Spanish films. They brought their experience to Mexico at low salaries.

Another influence came during 1931 when M. Serge Eisenstein, the Soviet director, worked on his "Viva Mexico," which has since become the property of Mr. Upton Sinclair and is about to be launched as "Thunder Over Mexico." No professional actors were used in this epic of Mexico. The activity of the famous director not only made Mexico a camera focal point, but it increased the Mexican people's consciousness of the scenic, photographic and dramatic possibilities of their country.

The year 1932 was mostly one of experiment for the Mexican movie industry. With 1933 came the needed ready cash, inspired by proved profit-making, and the movie business got started in earnest. Compañia Nacional's schedule, for example, now calls for at least one feature a month.

Two outstanding gaps prevent completion of the movie picture of Mexico—a paucity of writers for the screen and the failure of any real Mexican film comedian to appear. The former has resulted in straining for adaptations of foreign or supposedly universal themes to the Mexican scene. So far such efforts have been incongruous, as is shown by the strength of the films with a real Mexican theme.

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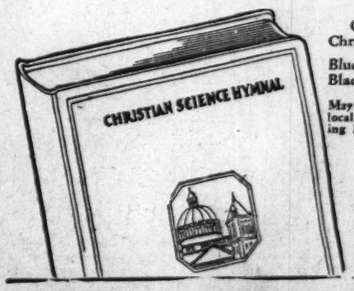

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Fencing Honors Are Carried Off By New Yorkers

Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles Entrants Cut Into Winning Ranks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 26—New York contenders carried away most of the honors in the national outdoor championship tournament of the Amateur Fencers' League of America held at the Century of Progress here. Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles fencers, however, managed to break into the Gotham winning ranks.

Norman C. Armitage of New York successfully defended the title in sabres. Joseph L. Levis of Boston, the indoor champion at foils, added the outdoor crown to his list of laurels. Frank S. Righeimer Jr., of Chicago, emerged with the épée championship. Helene Mayer of Los Angeles, Calif., on Friday carried off the women's foils title.

Armitage swept through five triumphs in the sabre finals, though two of his victories were by a single point. Arthur Muray of New York, who won only a single match and that against his brother, Nicholas Muray, was one of these who carried Armitage to a score of 5-to-4 before being beaten. Miguel A. de Capriles of New York was the other.

There was a tie for second place in sabres between John R. Huffman of New York and Ralph B. Faulkner of Los Angeles. Both were hit 17 times but Huffman was awarded second on his 21 points scored against Faulkner's 18 touches. Righeimer won five straight matches in the épée matches and only M. de Capriles touched him more than once. The title defender, Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss of New York, United States Army officer, took second place by scoring hits for and against after tying with Tracy Jaeckel of New York and Frederick Linkmeier of Los Angeles. Each won three bouts. Heiss was hit eight times and scored 13 touches. Jaeckel was hit nine times and scored 12 times. Linkmeier permitted 12 hits and made 10 marks.

A fence-off was required in the foils championship. In this Levis outpointed Righeimer 5 to 3. In the regular final the Bostonian defeated the Chicagoan 5 to 4, but both won four matches to tie for the title. Levis was beaten only by Miguel de Capriles, 5 to 3. The latter won three matches and placed third.

John Allaire of New York, chairman of the bout committee, stated the tourney had the finest array of fencing talent ever seen in the United States with the exception of last year's Olympic event. Previous tourneys, held in the East, he said, were not so truly national in scope. The contestants were qualified by preliminary rounds in many parts of the country and included present and former champions and members of the United States Olympic team.

Men's Sabre Finals

Norman C. Armitage, New York, defeated N. Muray, 5 to 3; Huffman, 5 to 2; M. de Capriles, 5 to 4; A. Muray, 5 to 4, and Faulkner, 5 to 2.

Dr. John R. Huffman, New York, defeated N. Muray, 5 to 1; A. Muray, 5 to 2, and Faulkner, 5 to 1.

Ralph B. Faulkner of Los Angeles defeated N. Muray, 5 to 4; M. de Capriles, 5 to 2, and A. Muray, 5 to 1.

Miguel A. de Capriles, New York, defeated Huffman, 5 to 4, and A. Muray, 5 to 2.

Nicholas Muray, New York, defeated M. de Capriles, 5 to 2.

Arthur Muray, New York, defeated N. Muray, 5 to 3.

Foils—Fenceoff

Joseph L. Levis, Boston, defeated Righeimer, 5 to 3.

Finals

Levis defeated Lorber, 5 to 2; N. Muray, 5 to 2; Fregosi, 5 to 3; Righeimer, 5 to 4.

Righeimer defeated Lorber, 5 to 1; N. Muray, 5 to 1; Fregosi, 5 to 2; M. de Capriles, 5 to 3.

M. de Capriles defeated Lorber, 5 to 3; Levis, 5 to 3; Fregosi, 5 to 2.

N. Muray defeated Lorber, 5 to 1; M. Capriles, 5 to 2.

Fregosi defeated Lorber, 5 to 2; N. Muray, 5 to 3.

Épée

Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Chicago, defeated Heiss, 3—1; M de Capriles, 3—2; Jaeckel, 3—1; J. de Capriles, 3—1, and Linkmeier, 3—1.

Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, New York, defeated M. de Capriles, 3—0; J de Capriles, 3—2, and Linkmeier, 3—0.

Tracy Jaeckel, New York, defeated Heiss, 3—0; M. de Capriles, 3—2, and J. de Capriles, 3—1.

Frederick Linkmeier, Los Angeles, defeated M. de Capriles 3—2, Jaeckel, 3—2, and J. de Capriles, 3—2.

Miguel A. de Capriles, New York, defeated J. de Capriles, 3—2.

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Mankino of Japan Breaks Water Mark

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, June 26

SHOZO MANKINO, member of Japan's Olympic championship swimming team, yesterday bettered the world's freestyle record for 800 meters. He was clocked in 10m. 8.6s.

The listed world's record for the 800 meters freestyle was set at 10m. 15.6s. by Jean Taris of France last year.

Vines Defeats English Player In First Round

Stoefen, Crawford, Austin Among the Winners in Wimbledon Tennis

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 26 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon tennis champion, today began defense of his title in the famous Wimbledon play with a 6—1, 6—2, 6—0, victory over G. R. D. Meredith of England.

Clayton Lee Burwell, former Carolinian, now a student at Oxford, who had a first-round bye, defeated Heinrich Kleinschroth, unranked German veteran, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2, to advance to the third round.

Clifford S. Sutter, third ranking United States star, continued the straight-set American advance as he polished off E. Itoh, Japanese Davis Cup spare, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1 in another first-round match.

David N. Jones, former Columbia University star, and now the ranking player of Cambridge University, was given a stiff contest by J. D. Patrick Wheatley, veteran English Davis Cup player, but finally prevailed, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, to join Vines in the second round.

Fred J. Perry, Britain's main hope, kept pace with Vines as he defeated André La Croix, ranking player of Belgium, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

W. L. Breese, former Harvard star, also advanced through the first round with a 3—6, 8-6, 6—4 victory over H. Keats Lester, British veteran.

Lester R. Stoefen, giant Californian and sixth ranking United States star, defeated E. R. Avory, seventh ranking Briton, in the feature first-round match on the famous center court, 2—6, 10—8, 6—4, 8—6.

Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, former No. 1 of England and a finalist against Vines last year, easily triumphed over W. A. R. Collins, also of England, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1, in a first-round encounter.

Jack C. Crawford, Australian champion, recent conqueror of Henri Cochet and one of the favorites to win if Vines should fail, barely escaped elimination in the first round as he just edged out Enrique Maier of Spain, 7—5, 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4. The summary:

Wimbledon Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—First Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States, defeated G. R. D. Meredith, England, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

Clayton Lee Burwell, United States, defeated Eikichi Ito, Japan, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1.

6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, United States, defeated Eikichi Ito, Japan, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1.

David N. Jones, United States, defeated J. D. P. Wheatley, England, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

William L. Breese, United States, defeated H. K. Lester, England, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Fred J. Perry, England, defeated Andre Lacroix, Belgium, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Nat G. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated J. R. Reddall, England, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

Virgil G. Kirby, South Africa, defeated G. E. Godsell, England, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

Daniel Prenn, Germany, defeated C. M. Jones Jr., England, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

Jack C. Crawford, Australia, defeated Enrique Maier, Spain, 7—5, 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated Victor M. Landau, Monaco, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated W. E. R. Collins, England, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, defeated Marcel Bernard, France, 2—6, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

R. J. Ritchie, England, defeated G. Jason, United States, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, defeated E. D. Andrews, New Zealand, 9—7, 0—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Vivian McGrath, Australia, defeated C. H. Kingsley, England, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

Giorgio De Stefani, Italy, defeated H. F. David, England, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	44	30	.595
Newark	44	30	.595
Toronto	43	33	.560
Baltimore	42	36	.538
Buffalo	33	42	.440
Montreal	33	42	.440
Jersey City	31	42	.425
Albany	31	45	.408

Results June 24

Baltimore 8, Albany 6.
Albany 8, Baltimore 5.
Buffalo 6, Toronto 2.
Toronto 1, Buffalo 0.
Newark 7, Jersey City 1.
Newark 7, Jersey City 3.
Montreal 8, Rochester 4

Results June 25

Montreal 3, Toronto 0.
Toronto 4, Montreal 3.
Jersey City 4, Albany 1.
Baltimore 5, Newark 4.
Newark 3, Baltimore 3.
Rochester 9, Buffalo 6.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 2.

MacDonald Wins Race

MONTREAL, June 26 (AP) — Roy MacDonald of Ottawa yesterday won the annual Quebec-to-Montreal bicycle race. Of the 29 riders who started from Quebec 21 finished. The winner's time over the 210-mile route was nine hours and 40 minutes. H. DesRoches of Montreal came in second, and W. Wittig of the New York German Club was third.

Lott Wins From Rival in Western Tennis Singles

Defeats Frankie Parker After Losing the Opening Set at 0—6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 26—George M. Lott Jr. of this city regained the western singles championship in the tournament held here by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Lott in the final on the clay courts of the River Forest Tennis Club yesterday defeated the rival who put him out last year, Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee and New Orleans. Lott triumphed by a score of 0—6, 7—5, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

In women's singles another return to power was scored. Catherine Elizabeth Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., in the absence of the title defender, Mrs. Stanley C. Hack of this city, won the final from Helen Fulton of Chicago by the score of 6—3, 6—3. It was Miss Wolf's third title in the event, and she wins permanent possession of the trophy.

Men's doubles saw a new championship combination of Parker and Robert L. Bryan, the latter hailing from Chattanooga, Tenn. They defeated the title defenders, Doc K. Barr and John McDiarmid of Dallas and Fort Worth, respectively, by the score of 6—2, 8—6, 5—7, 6—4.

Women's doubles are to be completed today. In a semifinal held yesterday Miss Fulton and Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., defeated Eugenie Sampson of Chicago and Kathryn Pearson of Houston, Texas, 6—2, 6—4.

Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles, Calif., won the girls' title by defeating Elizabeth Kesting of St. Paul, 6—3, 6—3, in the final.

Parker, who had beaten Lott in six of nine previous matches in the past year or so, started, out as though to make it seven. The Milwaukee boy, who goes to college in New Orleans, swept through the first set without allowing Lott a game.

As the second set opened Lott tightened his belt and settled down to business. He brought the game score to two-all, by several brilliant rallies, and then retired to the back court and matched backhand driving with Parker, whose accuracy with this stroke was remarkable. Lott finally began rushing the net and passed and smashed his way to a 7—5 victory.

From then on Lott disposed of Parker in his typical grandstand pleasing manner, scoring sizzling service aces, making difficult gets and smashing the ball out of the court. The summary:

Western Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

F. A. Parker defeated T. R. Halstead, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

G. M. Lott Jr. defeated R. L. Bryan, Chattanooga, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated F. A. Parker, Milwaukee, 0—6, 7—5, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Mercur and Coen defeated S. C. Rexinger and J. E. Shostrom, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Parker and Bryan defeated W. E. Hess and J. W. Smith, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Barr and McDiarmid defeated Frederic Mercur and W. F. Coen Jr., 2—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 8—6.

Final Round

Parker and Bryan defeated D. K. Barr and John McDiarmid, 6—2, 8—6, 5—7, 6—4.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Catherine Elizabeth Wolf, Elkhart, defeated Eugenie Sampson, Chicago, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5.

Helen Fulton defeated Kathryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, 6—4, 6—1.

Final Round

Catherine Elizabeth Wolf defeated Helen Fulton, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Helen Fulton and Jane Sharp defeated Eugenie Sampson and Kathryn Pearson, 6—2, 6—4.

Catherine Elizabeth Wolf and Louise Hofmeister defeated Bonnie R. Miller and Frances Herron, 3—6, 6—0, 10—8.

Princeton Captures Annual Yale Series

Yale-Princeton Baseball Series—1933
Final Standing

	Won	Lost
Princeton	2	1
Yale	1	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 26—Princeton won the annual baseball series with Yale here Saturday, 5 to 2. It was a playoff game, Princeton winning the first encounter, 10 to 7, and Yale the second, 6 to 0.

Donald D. Johnson '33, Princeton varsity track captain who reported late for baseball and who was defeated in the second game, pitched until relieved in the ninth inning and received credit for the victory. He held the Eli to four hits until the seventh. George F. Parker Jr. '34 pitched well for the Eli after a poor start.

The Tigers scored three runs in the first inning on two hits and two errors by Parker. Two more runs in the fourth resulted from four hits. Yale's first run came in the sixth on two errors by G. H. Wegener '34 and a sacrifice. The other Eli run came after two were out in the seventh. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Princeton	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	X	5	8	2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	8	4

Batteries—Johnson, Gosnell and Follansbee; G. Parker and Browne. Winning pitcher — Johnson. Umpires — Davis and Schroeder. Time—1h. 45m.

Yale Eight Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26—Coach E. O. Leader has decided upon his Yale crew to invade the Pacific coast. With one exception, it will be the same carmen used in the Harvard race on the Thames River. E. D. Wilson '35 will be in the boat and Pittsburgh Quarrier '35, who rowed at No. 4 against Harvard, is out. The seating as announced Saturday is as follows: Bow, W. S. Kilborne '35; 2, J. S. Pillsbury Jr. '35; 3, C. G. Meyer Jr. '33; 4, J. H. Jackson '34; 5, J. G. Urquhart '33; 6, E. D. Wilson '35; 7, R. M. Davis '33; stroke, W. S. Garnsey 3d '33; coxswain, J. W. Standart '33. Against Harvard, Jackson rowed No. 6, but with Quarrier out, Jackson has moved to No. 4 and Wilson is in No. 6 seat. The substitutes are Herbert P. Shepard '33 and Benjamin L. Taylor Jr. '35. Coach Leader, Manager Myron H. Young '33 and Sid Coe, trainer, make up the official party.

New York Team Defeats Kerry

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—A selected New York fifteen defeated Kerry, Ireland's football champions, 10 to 7, in a special match here yesterday. The game closed Kerry's American tour, on which the invaders had been undefeated up to yesterday.

Ramsey Potts Wins

ATLANTA, June 26 (AP)—Ramsey Potts of Memphis, Saturday, won the junior singles in the Southern tennis tournament, defeating Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Rutgers' Team Wins Eastern Outboard Title—Yale Next

NOLAN'S POINT, N. J., June 26 (AP)—A three-man team from Rutgers University, led by the daring driver, Samuel H. Crooks '35, sped over the turbulent waters of Lake Hopatcong yesterday to win the team championship in the fourth annual Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association two-day regatta.

Crooks won the individual championship with 3519 points, and was the principal contributor to his team's total of 5435. Yale finished second with 2750. The University of Michigan was third with 2225. Columbia fourth with 1124, and Syracuse fifth with 937. Yale was last year's champion.

Six new records went into the books in the eight events, the boats bettering the marks for classes A, B and C in both collegiate and scholastic divisions.

Jim Nunneley came out of the University of Michigan to post three new intercollegiate records, and he missed the Class F record by a fraction. His speeds for Classes A, B, and C were 33.088, 42.155 and 43.827 m.p.h., respectively.

Exhaustion stopped Nunneley after one heat of the Class F race, and he lost the opportunity to win the individual championship, finishing second to Crooks with 2625.

Roger Firestone, the defending individual title-holder, encountered motor trouble during the two days and failed to finish among the winners.

The margin of a single point gave the individual interscholastic championship to Joel Thorne of Iona Prep, New Rochelle. He scored 2250 points to force out Lewis Carlisle of the Pomfret School, Conn., with 2249. Jack Van Deman of Red Bank (N. J.) High School followed with 2216, Roy Straley of Bennett School, Buffalo, had 1725, and Clinton Ferguson of Warren Junior High School, Waban, Mass., 1242.

Thorne was the only double winner of the meet, capturing both the Class C and F championships. Class A went to Van Deman and Class B to Carlisle.

The Class A schoolboy mark was broken twice in two days Saturday by Tommie Tyson of Springfield, Pennsylvania, with a speed of 31.293 miles per hour, and yesterday by Phil Bower of Andover Academy with an average of 34.246 miles per hour. Carlisle is credited with the new Class B mark for the schoolboys, 37.190 miles per hour, and George Hoag of Rouses Point (N. Y) High School, created a new record in Class C of 43.457 miles per hour.

All new champions were crowned in the various collegiate classes, Kandall Keator of Columbia in Class C, and Chester Wickwire of Yale in Class F.

Rain Interferes With County Cricket Play

LONDON, June 26 (Canadian Press)—Rain interfered with play in many of the first-class county cricket matches getting under way Saturday. The closing scores:

Oxford University, 65 for one; vs. Surrey, at the Oval.

Kent, 177 for six wickets; vs. Leicestershire, at Leicester.

Gloucester, 128 (Barnett, 52; Peebles, seven for 45); Middlesex, 136 for three (Hart, 59, not out), at Bristol.

Nottinghamshire, 241 (Larwood, 59; Voce, 65; Bowes, seven for 89); Yorkshire, 82 for no wickets, at Nottingham.

Sussex, 249 for six (Cook, 50; Sparke, 58, not out); vs. Northamptonshire, at Peterborough.

Cambridge University, 333 (Wilcox, 159; Human, 61); Essex, 44 for one wicket, at Chalmsford.

Somerset, 204 (Case, 67; Armstrong, seven for 57); Derbyshire, 44 for two wickets, at Frome.

Glamorgan, 332 for five (E. Davies, 70; Every, 75; Lavis, 100, not out); vs. Worcestershire, at Llanelly.

Warwickshire, 208 for four (Kliner, 84); vs. Lancashire, at Manchester.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	41	23	.641
New York	40	25	.615
Philadelphia	32	29	.525
Cleveland	33	33	.500
Chicago	32	33	.492
Detroit	32	34	.485
Boston	25	41	.379
St. Louis	25	42	.373

Results June 24

Detroit 16, Boston 4.
Washington 7, Chicago 5.
New York 8, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 2.

Results June 25

St. Louis 10, Boston 6.
St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
Washington 8, Cleveland 0.
Washington 10, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 6, New York 5 (12 innings).
New York 3, Detroit 0 (6 innings).
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3 (10 innings).

Siren and Hope Tie for Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 26—Siren and Hope tied for the Virginia Cup in the series of races for "Q" Class Universal sloops which ended yesterday in Lake Michigan, off the Century of Progress. Siren, owned by the Karas brothers, won the final race and was second Saturday and also Friday. Hope, owned by the Robinson brothers, was first Friday and Saturday, and finished third yesterday, causing the tie at 13 points for the title. Sunday's course was triangular, twice around a five-mile test. Siren won on her peculiar ability to make time on beats. Saturday's course was similar. Siren and Hope are Chicago Yacht Club boats. A Jackson Park Yacht Club boat, Princess, was third, and another, Intruder, which did not enter the first race of the series, was fourth.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	22	.639
St. Louis	37	26	.587
Pittsburgh	35	30	.538
Chicago	33	34	.493
Boston	30	35	.462
Brooklyn	28	33	.459
Cincinnati	29	37	.439
Philadelphia	26	40	.394

Results June 24

Boston 2, Chicago 1 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 7.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 15, Brooklyn 3.
New York 5, Cincinnati 3.

Results June 25

Chicago 12, Boston 3.
Boston 4, Chicago 3.
New York 7, Cincinnati 1.
New York 6, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 1.
Only games scheduled.

Weetamoe Defeats Vanitie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 26—Weetamoe defeated Vanitie Saturday in a special race as a part of the sixty-first annual regatta of the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club off this port by over a mile. The race was sailed over a 30-mile course with a strong breeze blowing. In the two previous meetings of these America Cup yachts this year, held under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club, Vanitie was the victor.

Miss Orcutt Breaks Record

RYE, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., broke the women's course record for the Westchester Country Club's layout yesterday as she and George J. Voigt defeated Helen L. and Jarvis Hicks in an exhibition four-ball match, 1 up. Miss Orcutt posted a 76, compared with the former record of 77, established by Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr.

Albert Horton Takes Eastern College Singles

Defeats Richard T. Murphy in Five Sets—Williams' Points Reach 32

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY, N. Y., June 26—Albert Horton 3d, a Providence (R. I.) youth, ranked for the first time last year in his native New England, lifted himself to the pinnacle of college tennis in the East on Saturday, when he won the Eastern Intercollegiate singles championship at the Racquet and Swimming Club of Ardsley, by defeating Richard T. Murphy, the Utica player, who is sixth in the intercollegiate ranking, in a long and closely fought five-set match scored at 7—5, 1—6, 9—11, 6—4, 8—6.

Horton's victory in both singles and doubles placed his college, Williams, in the lead on points for the year, with a total of 32 points, while Harvard, though not represented in the final of the singles, was second with 29. But Harvard, by reason of its scores in preceding years, is leading for the trophy, with 91, with Columbia second, with 72. The first college to reach 150 wins the eastern shield.

It was the steadiness of Horton that really was responsible for his victories. The Hamilton College representative was far more brilliant, and his court covering and all-round play enabled him time and again to run up a lead, even until the victory seemed within his grasp. But each time, Horton plodded on with his steady hammering at the backhand of Murphy, who is a left-hander and plainly favored his forehand, and finally came through victorious after trailing at 1—4 in the final set.

Both players will be in the national intercollegiates this week at Merion Cricket Club, and their play will be closely watched. The summary:

Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Championship Singles—Final Round

Albert Horton 3d, Williams College, defeated Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton College, 7—5, 1—6, 9—11, 6—4, 8—6.

Greentree Poloists Defeat Ramblers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 26—The third Westbury challenge cup, the high-goal trophy of the June polo tournaments of the Meadowbrook Club, will remain in play for another season as the result of the victory of the Greentree team, headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., over the Meadowbrook Ramblers, twice winners, yesterday afternoon, in the final round, on International Field. The score was 8 to 6, with Hitchcock accounting for four of the goals, while F. Skiddy Von Stade Jr. added to the winner's lineup in place of Robert Lehman, made two more.

Raymond Firestone, captain of the Intercollegiate champions, played the leading rôle for the losers, with five goals to his credit, while J. C. Rathborne, at back, did fine work on defense, in addition to scoring the initial goal of the game right from the face off, 15 seconds from the start of the play.

An unusual award of penalty one accounted for one of the Greentree goals when C. V. Whitney was fouled in the goal-mouth as he was making his final shot for a goal, with the score tied in the fourth chukker. The summary:

Third Westbury Challenge Cup—Final Round

Pos.	Greentree	Meadowbrook Ramblers
No. 1	F. S. Von Stade Jr.	Raymond Firestone
No. 2	C. V. Whitney	Gerard Smith
No. 3	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.
Back	J. H. Whitney	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Greentree 8, Ramblers 6. Goals—Hitchcock 4, Von Stade 2, C. V. Whitney, penalty for Greentree; Firestone 5, Rathborne for Ramblers. Umpires—Richard Allison and Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Saturday was devoted to the play of the handicap division of the high-goal series for the Meadowbrook Club cups, with Aknusti, eliminated from the Westbury Cup series on Thursday, winning a first-round match from Great Island, by a sudden death goal in overtime, 8 to 7 while Aiken Knights scored a victory over Roslyn with ease, 11 to 3.

Meadowbrook Club Cups—First Round

Position	Aiken Knights	Roslyn
No. 1	F. S. Von Stade Jr.	C. T. Hill
No. 2	G. H. Bostwick	Cecil Smith
No. 3	S. B. Iglehart	Gerald Balding
Back	J. R. Fell Jr.	J. M. Schiff

Score—Aiken Knights 11, Roslyn 3. Goals—Bostwick 5, Iglehart 3, Von Stade, by handicap 2 for Aiken Knights; Smith 2, Hill for Roslyn. Referee—Richard Allison. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Pos.	Aknusti	Great Island
No. 1	W. A. Harriman	William Ziegler Jr.
No. 2	E. T. Gerry	W. H. Williams
No. 3	J. P. Mills	C. R. Harrison
Back	R. L. Gerry Jr.	J. T. Mather

Score—Aknusti 8, Great Island 7. Goals—Mills 4, Harriman 3, E. Gerry for Aknusti; Williams 3, Harrison 3, by handicap 1 for Great Island. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers and 2½m. overtime.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	51	34	.600
Portland	46	35	.568
Hollywood	44	37	.543
Los Angeles	43	38	.531
Missions	41	43	.488
Oakland	36	44	.450
Seattle	31	45	.408
San Francisco	33	49	.402

Results June 24

Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 2.
Missions 6, San Francisco 2.
Sacramento 12, Oakland 2.
Portland 7, Seattle 4.

Results June 25

Seattle 6, Portland 4.
Portland 7, Seattle 1.
San Francisco 9, Missions 7.
Missions 6, San Francisco 5.
Los Angeles 4, Hollywood 3.
Hollywood 7, Los Angeles 0
Sacramento 11, Oakland 5.
Sacramento 10, Oakland 6.

Parker to Lead Eli Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26—George F. Parker Jr. '34 of Hopedale, Mass., has been elected captain of the Yale varsity baseball team for next season. Parker carried on the major pitching assignments for the Eli after the loss of J. J. Broacca '33. He prepared at Exeter Academy.

Southern Golf Championship

ATLANTA, Ga., June 26 (AP)—Ralph Redmond of St. Petersburg, Fla., won the Southern amateur golf championship Saturday, putting on pressure on the back nine of the afternoon round in the 36-hole final to defeat Earl Stokes of Louisville, Ky., 4 and 3. Julius Hughes of Atlanta won the medal honors, defeating Billy Howell of Richmond, Va., in the playoff by two strokes. Hughes scored 74 to Howell's 76.

Jobless Relief In Victoria Cut Nearly in Half

Number Receiving Government Aid Drops From 47,000 to 28,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — The total number of workless receiving government relief in Victoria has been reduced by nearly half in the past year—from 47,000 to 28,000.

Reviewing the year since his Government took office, the Premier, Sir Stanley Argyle, said that in that period £4,450,000 had been made available for unemployment relief, out of which £2,609,940 had been allocated for relief works—£2,039,000 of this in the country districts.

In July, 1932, he said, the cost of sustenance to workless was £134,000, but by May, 1933, the monthly payments had been reduced to about £85,000. In May, 1933, 8500 men were engaged on relief works authorized by the Government, and 45,000 had received employment since the Government took office.

A further grant of £50,000 has been made by the Government to the Forests Commission, enabling it to reopen a number of forestry camps to provide work for a large number of men. This brings the total forest grant to £226,000.

More than 200 camps have been established in various forests during the year, and work given to 7129 men. The Forests Commission claims that the work has been reproductive, as the thinning out and clearing of undergrowth will permit rapid growth of young timber and improve the forests generally.

The ultimate aim of the Forests Commission is to have 200,000 acres of softwoods under cultivation. At present more than 30,000 acres are planted, and it is hoped to add 500 acres each year.

Great Britain Has One-Point Lead In Ryder Cup Play

SOUTHPORT, Eng., June 26 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, American captain, and Gene Sarazen staged a brilliant rally this afternoon to finish all square with Percy Alliss and Charles Whitcombe, British aces, in the first of four two-ball foursomes opening the Ryder Cup golf competition. The Americans pulled up even after being 3 down with only 9 to go in their 36-hole match.

Abe Mitchell and Arthur G. Havers captured the second match for the British challengers by defeating Olin Dutra, American professional champion, and F. Densmore Shute, 3 and 2.

W. H. Davies and Syd Easterbrook, in a close and hard-fought match, defeated Craig Wood and Paul Runyan, the youthful American combination, 1 up, for Britain's second victory.

Billy Burke and Ed Dudley put on a spectacular comeback to pull the fourth and final foursome out of the fire for the United States, defeating Alf Padgham and Alf Perry, 1 up. Burke and Dudley had been 4 down in the morning.

This triumph made the score for Great Britain 2½ points, for the United States 1½, on the first day's play.

United States Chess Team Declared Victor

FOLKESTONE, Eng., June 26 (AP)—The United States team was proclaimed the winner of the International Chess Federation Tournament at a joint meeting of the I. C. F. and the British Chess Federation, which came to an end Saturday with the award of prizes at the Town Hall attended by the Mayor. The United States finished first in a field of sixteen countries. Its team was presented with the F. G. Hamilton-Russel Trophy.

Canon A. G. Gordon Ross, president of the British federation, officiated, and Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, accepted the cup in behalf of the American team. The other members of the champion team were Isaac I. Kashdan, Reuben Fine and Albert C. Simonson, all of New York, and Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Ore.

The individual scores of the United States team were: Dake, 10—3; Kashdan, 10—4; Fine, 9—4; Marshall, 7—3; Simonson, 3—3.

Cablegrams of congratulations were received from the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs of New York and Harold M. Phillips, president of the Intercollegiate Chess League.

The premier tournament was won by E. Znoskoborowski of Paris with a score of 8½ to 2½. Other prize winners were: Dr. A. Blum of Paris, 8—3; A. G. Conde of London, 7½—3½; Dr. Adolf Seitz of Augsburg, and H. Golombek of London, each 6½—4½. Vera Menchik of Czechoslovakia retained her world title by finishing first in the women's tournament.

Snider Wins Tennis Title

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 26 (AP)—Sam Snider of Hartford, Conn., second seeded, won the Connecticut Valley tennis singles championship by defeating Samuel P. Hayes Jr. of South Hadley, the favorite, in four sets, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, on the Canoe Club courts here Saturday afternoon. Later in the day Hayes Jr. and Bob Bowditch, former Amherst College tandem, defeated Snider and Lee Wily in a doubles semifinal, 7—5, 6—1. On Sunday Hayes and Bowditch won the doubles championship by defeating Hobey Hyde and Art Wright of Hartford in straight sets. The scores were: 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Wins Virginia Open Golf

RICHMOND, Va., June 26 (AP) — Bobby Cruickshank, Country Club of Virginia professional, Saturday won the Virginia open golf championship, with a 72-hole total of 285, three under par and nine strokes ahead of the field.

Third Ontario Golf Title

TORONTO, June 26 (Canadian Press)—Donald D. Carrick, tall Scarboro golfer, won the Ontario amateur crown for the third time Saturday, defeating George Boeckh of York Downs, 4 and 3, in the 18-hole final.

Silver Manufacturers' Code

Code of fair competition proposed at the meeting of New York Silver Manufacturers Association includes proposals for minimum wages and maximum hours of labor, determination of cost factors and condemnation of piracy of designs.

This Harbor Goes Out to Meet Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

A NOVEL arrangement for facilitating shipping in the shallow waters of the port of Miri in Sarawak has been provided by Sarawak Oilfields, Limited. Berths have been built for oil tankers three and a half miles out to sea—the nearest the tankers have been able to approach the land—where the loading of oil is effected quickly and without the delays incidental to transshipment.

The company pumps the oil from the shore through submarine steel pipes to the sea berths, and thence into the tankers at the rate of 330 tons an hour, the old system of loading by lighters being completely abandoned.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

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George W. King, New York.
Lawrence H. Dinsch, New York.
Ruby H. Dinsch, New York.
Mrs. Belle Van Riper Scott, New York.
Elizabeth Fenwick, Pennsylvania.
Mary A. Fenwick, Pennsylvania.
Elizabeth H. Smith, Massachusetts.
Anna F. Van Hise, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Emma Martin, Indiana.
E. Jessie Ely, Colorado.
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Helen V. Keeler, California.
Zella Eighme, Illinois.
Frances S. Williams, Virginia.
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We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
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MAKE liberal commission easily selling guaranteed "Run-Resist" Hosiery; wears like iron; dignified work; no canvassing. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381B Fourth Ave., New York City.

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AT NO expense, obligation or further solicitation unless requested, let me send you my booklet showing how as an individual I can head up your advertising or promotional department at a saving. Write Box C-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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ENGLISH grandfather mahogany clock, 1750, and barometer; 2 Hepplewhite chairs; EMPIRE leaded glass secretary, davenport, bureau, rocker, stool, pedestal table, console table; COLONIAL cannon ball bed, chairs, trait bottom chair and rocker. 19 Clifton St., Worcester, Mass.

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HOUSES WANTED

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CEDARS LAUNDRY, 58 Lanceneld Street, Queen's Park, London, W. 10—High class family laundry. Phone Willesden 2699.

IF you are needing a laundry, please telephone Putney 0127. We collect from all parts of London. Our prices are reasonable and our work good. THE CROWN LAUNDRY, Rigault Rd., London, S. W.

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LONDON, PUTNEY HILL—Paying guests received; charming bed-sitting rooms, every comfort, constant hot water, gas fires; lovely garden. MRS. BRADFORD, 11 Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15. Tel. PUTNEY 3906.

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LONDON—Porter required immediately for flats; married, must understand heating furnace and duties; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 998, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.

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LONDON, HYDE PARK — APARTMENTS, beautifully furnished, quiet, modern house; terms from 31s. 6d. include excellent breakfast, baths, light, service; dinner optional. 30 Oxford Terrace, W. 2. Ambassador 2075.

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Daily Features

Betty Bee

How to Move the Hive

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE and her sisters were again working happily. The hive was back in its original location and the bees no longer had difficulty in finding the entrance.

Betty, returning from a garden a half mile or more away, would circle without diminishing her speed, then shoot directly to the hive entrance. Her sisters would do likewise.

Mr. Farmer scratched his head. He wanted the hive down by the fence, but if he placed it there his bees would be unable to find it. At last he appealed to his neighbor, who knew much about bees and their habits.

"Of course, you can change it," he laughed, "but not all at once. Move it a few feet each day until you get it where you want it."

Each day thereafter, for a week, Betty Bee would return, circle and drop like a flash to the place where the entrance had been on the previous day. She missed the entrance, but, looming up near by, would be the hive. It was only a matter of seconds for her to find the doorway.

"There's more to bees than I realized," said Mr. Farmer.

"You don't know the half of it," chuckled Betty Bee.

Brevities

Oakland Tribune: Any motion to go off the red ink standard will be favored unanimously.

Atlanta Constitution: Mr. Farley insists that postage will be reduced. This will be a great help in getting America off the postal card standard.

Los Angeles Times: Imagination is like a rubber band—the farther it is stretched, the thinner it gets.

What They Say

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I don't think he is here" (J. L. P.)—The "I don't think" construction has been given such lip service that one must seem almost pedantic in opposing it. But if the remark about the suspected absence of the person arises from some thought about the matter, why not say, "I think he is not here"?

It was once said that a cultured person could be distinguished by his choice between "I don't think so" and "I think not."

"I never expected he would do it" (J. L. P.)—The "never expect" construction has the same fault as "don't think." The person making the statement must have given some thought to the matter, and had developed some expectations. So, to say that he "never expected" is positively inaccurate. Better say: "I expected (that) he would not do it."

"All kinds of" (B. B.)—Colloquial for "much" or "many." Better say: "There are many [not "all kinds of"] reasons why I should go," and "The Rockefellers have much [not "all kinds of"] money."

Coleslaw (Miss M. L. T.)—Yes, this is the accepted form for the salad made of chopped cabbage. "Cold-slaw" is a colloquial variant.

Worth Knowing

GERALDTON, IN WEST AUSTRALIA, IS TO BUILD A 17-ACRE ROOF OVER ITS RESERVOIR TO CATCH WINTER RAINS AND PROTECT THE WATER FROM EVAPORATION DURING SUMMER MONTHS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF YOU would convince a man that he does wrong, do right. But do not care to convince him. Men will believe what they see. Let them see.—THOREAU.

Hymnal Notes

No. 293

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"ROCK OF AGES" is one of the hymns that has a definite incident connected with its origin, as Augustus Toplady himself relates. He was one day caught in a heavy thunderstorm, when he was tramping in the Mendips, the historic range of hills that gives a name to one of the hymn-tunes (87). He was in a rocky glen in the heart of these hills, and apparently in the heart of the storm. A crag 100 feet high was there, with a deep fissure. Into this shelter he entered, and waited for the storm to pass. Then and there he wrote the hymn which has so long been sung all round the world.

The son of a British officer who fell at Cartagena, he was for a time at Westminster School, London, then his mother removed to Ireland and entered him at Trinity, Dublin. He tells the story of his own conversion as follows: "Strange that I, who had sat so long under the means of grace in England, should be brought right unto God in an obscure part of Ireland, midst a handful of people met together in a barn, and by the ministry of one who could hardly spell his name." (James Morris, the preacher of the barn meeting, became known, however, as well educated.) Toplady was soon ordained in the Church of England, and preached for it till he became minister of the Chapel of French Calvinists in Leicester Fields, London. He was a stern Calvinist, and could not be reconciled to John Wesley.

The tune used with the original words in the United States, called "Toplady" or popularly "Rock of Ages," is by the American Thomas Hastings (No. 293). The second tune given to the Root words in the Christian Science Hymnal is by the composer, Samuel Sebastian Wesley, grandson of Charles Wesley. A third setting is "Nicht so traurig" ("Not so sadly"), a German chorale attributed to Johann Sebastian Bach. The Church Hymnary Handbook, however, traces the tune and the words "Nicht so traurig" to a "Songbook," Meinigen, 1693, which would make it a tune of Bach's ninth year!

The paraphrase of "Rock of Ages" by Frederic W. Root, a Christian Scientist, was made for the 1910 edition of the Hymnal. It interprets the symbolism of the original in a most impressive way. It roused much discussion when it first appeared, but in time it grew to be so highly valued, on both sides of the Atlantic, that there was a general demand to retain it in the revised Christian Science Hymnal.

In Lighter Vein

Age of Specialization

Customer: "Oh, waiter, what time is it?"

Waiter: "Sorry, sir, this is not my table."

Naturally

"Everything that's bought goes to the buyer, doesn't it?"

"No. Some things, such as coal, go to the cellar."—*Answers.*

Clear Profit

"Why did Sandy invite only married people to his wedding?"

"Well, in that way he figured that all the presents would be clear profit."—*Acco Press.*

Imagine!? it's just sixteen years ago this month since we entered the war!! we're sure enough "veterans" now!!
Buddy - we're gittin' to be veteraner and veteraner!! - almost veterinarians in fact!!
American Legion Monthly

In the Alps

Climber: "But what if the rope breaks?"

Guide: "Now, don't worry about that. I've plenty more at home."—*Answers.*

My Philosophy

Better never trouble trouble,
Until trouble troubles you;
For you're sure to make your trouble
Double-trouble if you do:
And the trouble—like a bubble—
You are troubling about,
May be nothing but a cypher
With the rim rubbed out.

Better never cross your bridges
Till your bridges come in view;
For you're sure to lose your labor
Crossing bridges, if you do:
And the bridges or the ridges
You are worrying about,
May be nothing but a cypher
With the rim rubbed out.

Better never spread a scandal
Till you know the story's true;
For you're sure to make your neighbors
Needless trouble if you do;
And the matter of the chatter
You are scattering about,
May be nothing but a cypher
With the rim rubbed out.

Better do to everybody
What you'd have them do to you;
Just to do so, says the Master,
"Is the law and prophets too":
Other rules and regulations
People talk so much about,
May be nothing but a cypher
With the rim rubbed out.
—DAVID KEPPEL, in *Christian Advocate.*

One More

"Here, boy," said the wealthy motorist. "I want some gasoline, and please get a move on! You'll never get anywhere in the world unless you push. Push is essential. When I was young I pushed and that got me where I am."

"Well guv'nor," replied the boy, "we ain't got a drop of gas in the place, so I reckon you'll have to push again!"—*Montreal Star.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

We received a grand welcome when we arrived at Uncle George's farm today—
Ol' Jerry seemed very glad that Sponge had come, too—
He got a little fussed, though, when he had to apologize for not being able to introduce her to Blackie—"We don't seem to get along very well together," he said—
"Oh, that's all right," purred Sponge as she ambled over to where Blackie was brushing herself against a tree—
And a moment later they were rubbing noses at a great rate—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Transformation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leonia, N. J.

A GROUP of people driving along a highway recently saw an overflowing garbage truck coming toward them. There followed general discussion of how unpleasant it was to have to pass such trucks on the main highways, but everyone involved soon felt a bit abashed about this trivial comment.

As the truck approached, the motorists observed children playing at the side of the road—ragged little urchins with nothing much to amuse them. The garbage man also saw them. Evidently he had been hoping to see just such a group. He turned suddenly, half standing, and reached for a box which he had taken care to place within reach. Then he tossed it gently in front of the children.

A shower of bright-colored toys, which someone had discarded, spilled over the roadway like a sunbeam, and the air was suddenly charged with happy shouts as the youngsters scrambled to get the playthings.

As the travelers passed the truck they were conscious only of the smile on the rugged face of the garbage man. And he saw nothing in the passing car but the beaming smiles of the occupants. His simple deed had transformed his truck into a chariot of joy.

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WHEN IS IT?
WHAT PLANE?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

For the Scrapbook

It Has Wisely Been Said—

The question is not how can you "put in the day" but "how much can you put into the day."

The kind of advice we do not like to take often turns out to be the best.

Not all men can be the best, but every ambitious man can be his best.

Ignorance of strength defeats as many men as knowledge of weakness.

An optimist is one who makes the best of it when he gets the worst of it.

Early rising is not so much help unless you keep wide awake after you get up.

The road to happiness runs parallel with the path of duty.

To nourish character, swallow false pride.

You can become as well-educated as you like without spending a cent.

A man who really amounts to anything keeps on trying to amount to more.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brookline's selectmen—recently decided against issuing a license to an applicant who sought to operate jinrikishas in the Massachusetts town.

A four-year school—of English has been established at Simmons College, Boston. It is believed to be the first course of its kind.

15 feet of water—is required for a 35-foot dive, according to the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Soviet Government—has constructed a hydraulic power station on the River Neva, less than 100 miles from the arctic circle.

Palestine—with its total population of 1,000,000, has but 150,000 Jews.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1933 — *First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Is It Representative Government?

THE challenge to representative government as an institution has so often been repeated in recent years as to become almost a commonplace. One country after another has forsaken its ranks in favor of a more dictatorial, less cumbersome and, so it is argued, more effective form of government.

Even in the countries which have remained faithful to democracy there are not wanting signs of revolt, so loudly does the machine sometimes creak, so heavily does it roll. When in the largest democracy in the world the adjournment of its representative body is greeted with a sigh of relief by the nation in general, it is surely time for the apologist to step in.

There are of course many reasons for the failure of democracy in specific instances. It is obviously a form of government which makes great demands on a people and unless they are able to rise to these demands, other forces are likely to intervene and seize control.

One of the greatest dangers in the path of these nations which still adhere to representative government would seem to be an extremely limited idea as to what representation really means. In the case of the Congress of the United States, for instance, what or whom are the senators and representatives from a given state supposed to represent? Merely the sectional and often selfish interests that lie on the surface of their constituency or something much deeper and more fundamental?

If there is one thing true about man it is that he is not what he appears to be. He himself is dimly conscious of this because he is constantly trying to approach a higher standard. Something is continually beckoning him onward. Such aspirations may often be subconscious, but even in unpromising material, they can as a rule be called forth by the right sort of appeal, so that obviously they are there, and it is all-important that they should be represented.

No one, then, can possibly undertake to represent a constituency of human beings who will not seek to represent their aspirations. These are actually the most important things about them, and yet their existence is sometimes almost studiously ignored by the would-be representative. Indeed he often seems to stifle his own better nature and broader understanding, in order, so he thinks, to represent his constituents.

The mental and moral caliber and attitude of its representatives is all-important to democracy. If these representatives show courage and vision in interpreting the aspirations of a country, they will, as a body, find themselves leaders in the van of progress, and not a mere drag on the wheels. And one great danger in the path of democracy will have been removed.

Stabilizing Home Ownership

WITH the passage of President Roosevelt's Home Owners' Loan Bill, relief seems to be on the way to a multitude of distressed home owners. Mr. Ward B. Whitelock, president of the United States Building and Loan League, says it should achieve noteworthy results in clearing the débris in the home financing field and in giving unprecedented encouragement to home financing by the long-term installment mortgage plan. Mr. Harry S. Kissell, former president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, declares it impossible to estimate the far-reaching benefits of the act.

It may be true, as some have intimated, that there are certain loopholes and jokers in the law—clauses which will need to be improved in the light of experience. Yet it is a fact that the measure was the result of very searching study before it was broached in Washington and that it received unusually close scrutiny in Congress considering the pressure of the emergency under which it was enacted.

This loan adjustment legislation frankly is emergency action, but fortunately it is linked with what promises to be a most important permanent contribution to the home financing field. Its administration has been placed in the hands of the Federal Home Loan Banks. This suggests attention to whatever steps can be taken to improve the basis of home financing in the United States to the end that it may avoid or at least weather more smoothly any such future emergencies.

One point may be drawn from the experience of mortgage-bound home owners during the last few years. Real estate mortgages in the United States are largely of two types. One is the building-and-loan or coöperative bank type in which the principal is paid off along with the monthly interest payments in ten or twelve years. The other is the savings bank or insurance company type, usually for a somewhat smaller portion of the total value, ordinarily written and renewed for periods of two or three years either with or without some regular retirement of the principal.

During the recent credit stringency many persons, even though employed and in good enough credit standing to purchase an automobile or vacuum cleaner on "time," have had difficulty getting a renewal of mortgages on their homes, simply because of the urgency felt by banks to increase their liquidity. At the same time many home owners with building-and-loan mortgages have experienced difficulty in keeping up the expected rapid rate of amortization with diminished incomes. Now probably no one type of mortgage will suit all borrowers or all investors; it is for home buyers to choose carefully the kind and size of loan they can best pay off. But might it not be helpful for either savings banks or building and loan associations to develop a type of mortgage intermediate to their present forms?

Might it not be worth while for savings banks or insurance companies to adopt with fewer exceptions the practice of requiring regular and substantial reduction of principal? Then there would be less occasion to call for sizable payments in a time of deflation when payments are hardest to make. Or might it not be feasible for building and loan associations now to set up some regular provision for easing the load in time of stress? Perhaps where necessary a remaining debt which had been cut down by three or four years of paying could be rewritten as a new loan if the property warranted and so be extended over another twelve years. Or perhaps the payment time in more conservative loans might be stretched over fifteen or eighteen years to begin with.

It is barely possible that a new type of mortgage along these lines might prove to be the standardized security which would give greater stability to home financing. Real estate mortgages already constitute probably the largest and most fundamental single form of investment in America—some $40,000,000,000 in all. Any avenues which promise improvement of the reliability of that investment from either the side of the mortgagor or the mortgagee are worth exploring.

Property in Trees

OF LATE there has been a widespread slaughter and mutilation of trees in American cities, villages and well-settled areas so marked as to compel general attention. This is particularly apparent in the central West where trees are at a special premium and are impressive monuments of pioneer vision on the part of earlier generations of men who came from the thickly timbered eastern country to the comparatively treeless stretches of the prairies. To these early settlers, a landscape without abundant trees was not a habitable land.

The reasons for this epidemic of tree spoliation are varied; the prevailing unemployment is accountable for some of it. Foraging for free fuel has been common and undiscriminating. It has often disregarded property rights. Again, a man out of work is restless and craves physical action. He seizes a saw and attacks the trees of his "home place," and doesn't know where to stop. Fires in wood lots and forest preserves have been increasingly common and destructive.

Many country centers of population have suffered much at the hands of poorly directed and overzealous welfare-relief "clean-up crews." Many municipalities have "city foresters" some capable and some more expert as politicians than as foresters.

The greatest slaughter of valuable trees has been accomplished in the name of "progress"—to permit the widening of traffic thoroughfares. Much of this has been avoidable.

A certain populous and "exclusive" suburb of Chicago, for example, was generously planted with avenues of elms when it was an obscure country village. Its natural beauty ultimately was discovered by wealthy Chicagoans seeking attractive sites for homes within easy commuting distance. The elms and other trees planted by the far-sighted pioneers of this village determined the character of its population and development. It achieved a national reputation as a beautiful and "exclusive" residence suburb.

Lately, one of the most impressive of its elm-arched avenues has been reduced to concrete nakedness in order to provide a widened thoroughfare for through truck traffic and its residential attractiveness has been destroyed.

The same kind of ill-considered "progress" is noticeable in hundreds of other residential suburbs, provincial cities, and villages. The planners and builders of automobile pavements will do well to give more careful consideration to the real estate value of splendid trees planted by far-sighted pioneers decades before the first automobile was invented.

Beauty is the most merchantable commodity in the world and that form of it contributed by trees is exempt from the variations imposed by differences of human taste. Styles in trees do not change; their pattern was designed in lines of living beauty unalterable by the freaks and whims of human fancy. Incidentally, it is not only the owners of trees who have an investment in them. Happily thousands who never owned one have an enduring investment in their appreciation of trees.

There is virtually no element of speculation involved in investment in tree beauty; its returns are singularly secure. This investment is worth zealous and intelligent protection. The need for it should be recognized even by those who feel no need for protecting their own joy in trees.

History Repeats—With Variations

THOSE whose thoughts are stuck in historical channels are apt to prove poor prophets. They are prone to assert that things have always worked out in a certain way and consequently they will continue to work out in about that same way. Persons indulging in this form of "non sequitur" predict that wages will lag behind rising prices and thereby purchasing power will be adversely affected, that with rising prices the whirligig of mounting production will sweep the nation forward to another "inevitable slump" or that any interference with the solitary grandeur of gold will have catastrophic financial results.

These assertions are vividly subject to the erroneous premises that make reasoning on precedent so often a fallacy. The variables are many times left out of account. And today there have been profound changes in the variables that make it illogical to predict that events tomorrow will follow yesterday's pattern.

There is to be sure a tendency already manifest for the upswing in prices to outstrip the rise in wages. But there is a variable, or factor, of administrative influence that may checkmate this trend until wages have caught up with prices. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the Industrial Recovery Act, already has called for higher wages and has warned that the Government "simply will not stand for wild-cat price lifting."

There is a similar unprecedented factor in relation to the issue of production. Production which formerly reacted like a mushroom to the wand of higher prices may be restrained at a more rational level by similar appeals from Mr. Johnson. He is to ask an armistice on acceleration of production.

One need not hold a brief for any specific project to realize that history cannot be evoked to guide us in predicting developments of the future. There have been drastic changes in the whole economy of the world. Those who say that business slumps always recur, mean that they recurred under a highly individualistic arrangement. They do not know, no one knows, what will happen under planning. The future is ahead, and conceivably it may fashion its own precedents from a new environment.

London University

IT IS said that visitors to Britain sometimes ask to be shown the Church of England and the University of London. Neither of these requests can be satisfied, for both these institutions lack a central and official headquarters.

This feature of London University, however, will be somewhat modified by the gigantic building near the British Museum of which the foundation stone was recently laid by King George V.

It is not the limb, the thews, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of the body that denote the true worth of a man; nor is the real progress of a university necessarily to be reckoned by the tons of masonry that it piles up, or the acres of ground which its buildings cover. Nevertheless, the edifice which London University will erect on what is known as the Bloomsbury site is a notable landmark in educational progress in Great Britain.

The problems of London, more than of any other English university, correspond to those of a characteristic American seat of learning. They arise from the difficulties connected with great size. London University has some 10,000 students, scattered in colleges separated from each other by miles of roaring traffic that makes any close and continuous intercourse between them a matter of intense difficulty.

In addition to this, London University has affiliations with instructional centers in several parts of England, conferring external degrees after examination on young men and women trained in places as far from London and each other as are Exeter and Nottingham. In these circumstances London's chief problem has been the development of a feeling of unity between its constituent parts. Its prime difficulty has been to combine each of its various sections into a living whole.

This is where the new Bloomsbury building is expected to help. It will not interfere with the activities of the existing colleges, which will continue to perform their customary functions. But it will provide an adequate center for many university, as distinct from college, enterprises; it will be an administrative headquarters; and will in innumerable ways simplify the task of welding the diverse parts of the university into a homogeneous whole, by giving to it an actual and visible center.

Curiosity as a Prison

PRISONERS of curiosity might well be the name for those "amusing" bears chained near roadside stands, those "cunning" little monkeys and sharp-nosed foxes penned in narrow cages to attract persons who thoughtlessly are fascinated by the antics of the captives.

To be sure, a bear which assumes comical poses while pouring nice cool soda "pop" or milk down his thirsty throat is extremely amusing—if no thought is paid to the conditions under which these antics are performed. Undeniably a little monkey attracts attention when he pokes his tiny paw out of a cage for a choice titbit.

But what is back of all this amusement? Imprisonment, unnaturalness and lack of humaneness. A chain or a cage forever restrains these animals from returning to their natural haunts, forever makes them prisoners so that roadside stands may glean the last possible farthing from the wallets of passing tourists.

These animals may be fed well. They may even receive excellent care, though this is disputed in many cases. But that hardly will make up for loss of freedom. Some may argue that these animals receive better food than if they were allowed their liberty to search for their own. That may be true even of humans in man-made jails. Few persons, however, would care to go to prison to be fed and sheltered.

For some time the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society have been carrying on a campaign for freedom of these roadside "zoo" inmates in Massachusetts through legislation to outlaw such exhibits. Little progress has been made thus far. Nevertheless, the practice is one which should be outlawed in every state and every nation, for the Golden Rule is as applicable to animals as it is to humans.

Editorial Notes

Now that America, through observance of Flag Week, has paid suitable recognition to the thirteen stars and thirteen stripes of the original American flag, it might fittingly accord similar and more extended recognition to some of the other early American standards.

Hilgard Pannes, fifteen-year-old Long Island schoolboy just back from a sail around Cape Horn, has to his credit one discovery that every explorer must make for himself. As he told it to inquiring reporters, "I guess home is a pretty good place."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Seeking a Biographer for William J. Bryan

THE appearance in the current Scribner's Magazine of a biographical sketch of William Jennings Bryan recalls to my mind the singular difficulty which the friends of that eminent American have had in securing at all an adequate account of his life and public services. At a time when the writing of biographies seems to be the favorite indoor sport of all men who have learned how to tell a story with pen or typewriter, the life of Bryan has been practically neglected.

It is true that the late Paxton Hibben began an ambitious life of the Great Commoner which was completed after the author's passing by Hartly Grattan. But the book was distinctly unfriendly in tone; not even judicial or objective, but hypercritical, and at many points even flippantly so. The title given it warned away possible readers who might have desired an impartial life, for the phrase, "The Peerless Leader" was never employed except in a sneering way by Bryan's opponents.

There have been endeavors on the part of some of Bryan's friends, notably Col. P. H. Callahan, of Louisville, and George Fort Milton, of Chattanooga, the latter the author of an excellent biography of Andrew Johnson and accounts of the political conditions of his era, to find a capable and unprejudiced writer for such a biography. It has been suggested that Claude M. Bowers, now the United States Minister to Madrid, whose biography of the late Senator Beveridge is an extraordinary character study, should undertake the task. Mr. Wayne Williams, also, of Denver, is said to have a biography almost completed.

It would seem that at the present moment, when so many of what were regarded thirty-odd years ago as the purely Bryan issues are coming again into public consciousness, a biography of this sort would meet a need and a warm welcome.

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But a biographer would have a difficult task before him. Mr. Bryan was an extraordinary man, a man of great sincerity of conviction and earnestness of purpose; an orator with a charm perhaps unequaled by any other during his time; a politician so shrewd that he was able to a very great extent to maintain his hold upon his party for a period unparalleled in political history. His era coincided almost identically with that of Theodore Roosevelt, and the two have probably been unequaled in the hold they maintained on the affections and fealty of their followers.

Roosevelt became President of the United States. Bryan failed of that high ambition, but in the Constitution of the United States, in the federal statutes, and in the roster of treaties executed by the United States are evidences of the handiwork of the Commoner, while Roosevelt's great reputation finds no such concrete basis in recorded political achievement.

Yet one who would write a biography of William Jennings Bryan must be prepared to meet with singular inconsistencies in his character, evidences of bad judgment, and a certain lack of intellectual dignity which, if ignored, would vitiate the biography as a work of truth, and, if properly chronicled, would affront the more unreasoning followers of the Nebraskan.

* * *

Mr. Long in his brief biography in Scribner's, says that "Bryan's personal tragedy was that he lived too long." There are those who, particularly in the last two years, have felt it was a tragedy that he did not live a little longer. His inspiring leadership, his genius for rallying people back of a worthy cause, have been lacking in the present grave emergency which confronts the friends of prohibition. On this issue there was with him no halfway position, no quibbling or compromise. I think there are few who understand how deeply his influence penetrated the hearts of the American people, who will believe that had he been alive during the last two years the Eighteenth Amendment could have been brought into its present precarious position.

It is quite true that many of his later activities seemed deplorable to many of his best friends. Not everybody could take the comedy of the Dayton trial, which became his last tragedy, as seriously as did he. There are those who deplored his activities in the marketing of Florida real estate. But after all these are but incidents in a life of noble service to his country, and to his party.

Though he was denied the Presidency, it is interesting to recall the fact that more people voted for him for that office in 1896 than voted again for any Democratic nominee until President Wilson's second election, and then the increase in the vote was attributable mainly to the great increase in the electorate due to the establishment of woman's suffrage.

Bryan himself could not write. It is a curious fact that notwithstanding his great success as an orator, the moment he took his pen in hand he turned out commonplace, almost unreadable material. His autobiographical fragments would be of use to a biographer, but they are of but little interest to readers. In his life, which some people regard as a failure, and others, in my judgment more justly, to have been one of high achievement, he has furnished the theme which might well encourage the pen of such a biographer as Maurois, Strachey, or Bowers. But when the picture of the man is to be painted it must, as Cromwell put it, be painted with the wart on.

Freedom—Political and Economic

From an address to the graduating class at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

By OWEN D. YOUNG

IF THE 1920's were confusing, the 1930's are likely to be more so. Then, if ever, we shall have need of minds informed, unprejudiced, trained, selective, to guide our course.

The freedom of the individual is still his most priceless possession. For his political freedom he fought long, only to discover that, in a highly specialized and so interdependent world, his political freedom was meaningless unless it were coupled with economic liberty as well. . . .

In order to regain our economic independence, we are, in appearance at least, and probably in fact, making some sacrifices of our political freedom. While they are called emergency measures and so appear temporary, some of the restraints now imposed seem destined to remain permanently.

It would appear from our recent experience which, as I have indicated before, may not be altogether trustworthy as a guide, that it is necessary to restrain individual action by law to a larger degree than we have in the past, in order to secure that concurrent economic well-being for all which is so essential to, and in fact underlies, political liberty.

We learned long ago that we had to delimit sharply the right of the individual to use physical force, in order to protect the weak from the strong. We learned that we had to restrain even more sharply the right of groups to use force in the coercion of the individual.

We are now learning, apparently, that we must enlarge our restraints and controls over the economically powerful individual, and, more particularly, over the economically powerful group, not only to protect but to develop the economic well-being of the weaker single man. . . .

The question is not how we can secure the largest theoretical liberty of political action for the individual. It is rather how can we get practically the largest combined political and economic freedom for him.

Both are essential to his welfare and each is dependent on the other. To get both requires some concession in the field of each. . . .

There has been a great cry for economic planning. I often wonder whether the people who call for it really mean what they say. Are they willing to surrender their individual freedom to the extent necessary to coöperate in a plan?

It is fruitless to demand unified action by a large number of industrial units and by the individuals connected with them and expect to retain for each unit and each individual the same freedom and the same kind of initiative which existed before the plan was made.

Too many people seem to think that we can have a comprehensive plan without paying anything for it. They are all for the advantages of the plan, but they resist the price.

Beware of being misled by temporary catchwords! Their purpose is only to excite emotional commendation or praise. They are chiefly refuges from thought. Industrial planning is not so simple as the term would indicate. Rugged individualism is not so bad, however much we jeer the phrase today. Communism is not to be substituted for capitalism merely because the one is alleged to be new and other old.

The machine has its problems and its poetry just as the sweating backs of workers had. As I have said before, the new era of the 1920's was not all bad, and the new deal of the 1930's will not be all good. It will be for you to select free from prejudice and with a sensitive conscience those things which are best in both.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

From an American Worker in Russia

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have recently returned from having served the U. S. S. R. for a period of two and a half years as technical director of the new asbestos plant at Yaroslavl.

During the course of my work I visited many cities and towns from the Black Sea to the Baltic, and came in contact with the various types of peoples and conditions that exist there at the present time.

The Soviet Union is building vast industries, one of which is the asbestos plant at Yaroslavl. The depression has retarded the work to a marked degree, but the fact remains that great progress has been made.

They are electrifying the country, and are starting to build Soviet-made machinery, and for a people who have only undertaken this in recent years, they deserve much credit.

As soon as the Soviet Union has built up its industries it will require many years to furnish materials for their own consumption, and this ambition of self-development, I believe, should be helped in a nation as it is in an individual.

Perhaps there is no country in the world richer potentially than the U. S. S. R. It has a population of approximately 160,000,000 peoples of different types. These peoples are being educated, their social standing is being elevated, they are being taught trades, and homes, schools, hospitals, et cetera, are being built. The work being done is stupendous, and although they lack many materials, they show much ingenuity in surmounting these obstacles.

They have built up, trained, and equipped with all modern machinery of warfare a fine army which all may see at the festivities in May and November in the various cities of the Soviet Union, and are well prepared to protect their nation.

I was particularly interested in noting the culture of the past generations and the present, and having met and talked with the various types of peoples, there is no question in my mind but that the major portion of the people have more to look forward to, and are better off now than they were under the Tsarist rule. Under the Tsarist régime of Old Russia great masses of people were held in ignorance and servitude because of government and church control.

The Tsar was the head of the church in Russia, which was an instrument in the hands of the Government to keep the people in subjection and ignorance, and removing temporarily the church as it existed in Old Russia seems a step in the right direction.

Many churches have been torn down, but there still remain more than are seemingly necessary. Vast fortunes were represented in churches of such number and grandeur, as they were filled with art treasures.

Services are held in some of the churches and are unmolested. These services often are not of a spiritual nature, but very material, bordering on, if not altogether, idolatrous.

Those who think of religion as a means of educating and uplifting people, being based on spirituality, perhaps cannot understand a people who would reject it and claim there is no God, but that is because they do not understand the old Russian concept of Deity and church.

Casting out a church whose very foundation was cynical and immoral, and the repudiation of the debts of a conquered government, should not, in my opinion, be factors in the problem of the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States. The U. S. S. R. wants nothing to do with Old Russia or the Government that held them back and kept its people in ignorance.

The Soviet Union, as far as I can learn, has never repudiated any of its debts. It has always paid, and continues to pay even though at times it is a hardship.

The natural resources of the country are extensive and should be exploited and developed for the good of mankind. Recognition of the U. S. S. R. by the United States would be a great factor for peace in the Far East, and open up trade between the United States and U. S. S. R. which would be of mutual benefit.

I am grateful that I have had an opportunity to help in this the world's largest experiment in development, and I sincerely hope that the United States recognizes the Soviet Union and the people come to a mutual understanding for the benefit of all.

E. E. WAITE.

Framingham, Mass.